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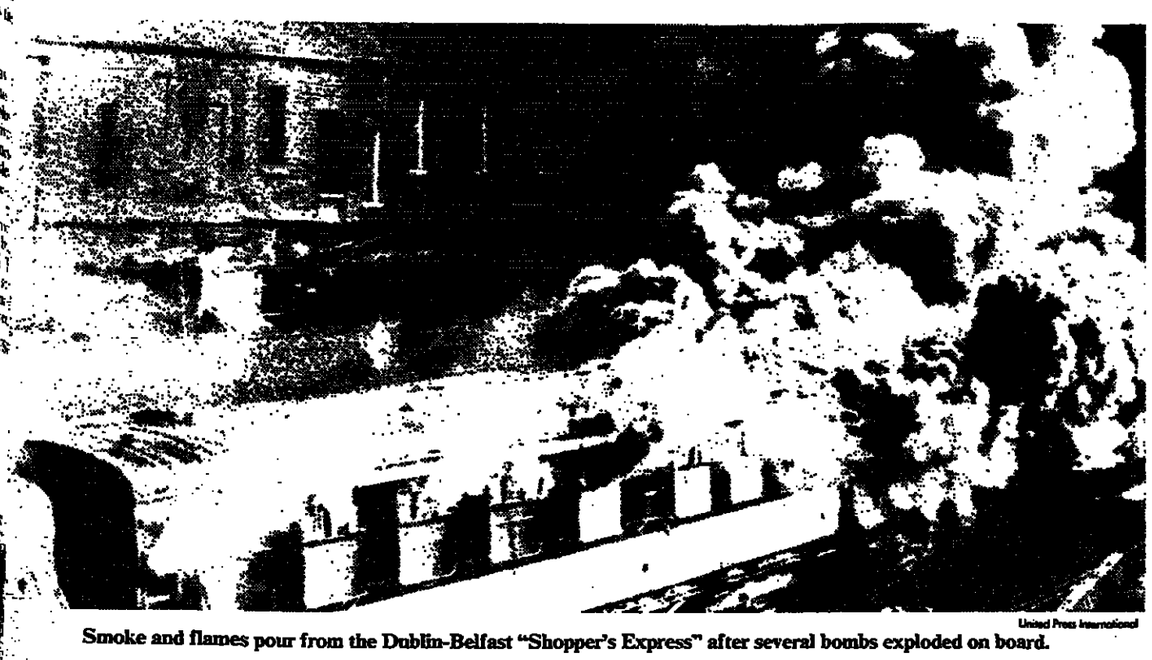
E WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, fair. Temp. 10-24 (50-75). day, fair. LONDON: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 15-25 (59-77). day, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Fri- fair. Temp. 9-25 (48-77). NEW YORK: Friday, showers. 71-68 (52-20).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Lebanon	£L2.25
Denmark	3.50 D Kr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	40 P	Morocco	2.75 Dr
Eire	22 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Finland	2.50 F.M	Nigeria	70 k.
France	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pes.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S Kr.
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.25 S.Fr.
Iran	60 Rials	Turkey	£T 15
Israel	I £14.00	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Italy	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	20 D



United Press International

Smoke and flames pour from the Dublin-Belfast "Shopper's Express" after several bombs exploded on board.

Passenger Killed, 3 Seriously Injured

Bombs Explode on Dublin-Belfast Express

BELFAST, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Four bombs exploded today in quick succession on the crowded Dublin-Belfast "Shopper's Express" just before it pulled into Belfast's busy central station, killing one passenger and seriously injuring three others, police said.

Police blamed the IRA's Provisional Wing for the attack on the seven-car train. Thirty persons were treated at hospitals for superficial cuts and bruises. They were later released.

The blasts rocked the middle three cars and set them afire as the morning "Shopper's Express" — carrying many women on shopping trips to Belfast — pulled out of Belfast's Botanic station, two miles before its scheduled stop at Central Station.

Bombs exploded in a dining car and a lavatory, witnesses said. The driver slammed on the brakes and a passenger yanked the emergency cord. Two more bombs exploded as passengers jumped from the burning cars.

Passengers, many bleeding, stumbled along the tracks onto a main road where they waved down passing cars to take them to hospitals.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, was among the passengers, but he managed to get off the burning train unhurt.

"One woman was covered in blood and people were shouting for help and crying for nurses and doctors," said Colum Keane, who boarded the train in Dublin along with 150 others.

"There was panic everywhere," he said. "It was terrible."

As firemen fought the blaze, nurses and doctors ran onto the tracks to help the injured, witnesses said.

Reporter Ann McCarty, the Belfast correspondent for the Guardian, was aboard one of the damaged cars. "Sections of the carriage about 8 feet long were blasted away completely," she said. "At least three women were hurt [on that car], two of them seriously."

Anonymous Warning

Two hours after the train left Dublin, an anonymous caller telephoned the Samaritan Organization — a hotline service for persons in distress — and warned that 10 bombs had been placed aboard, timed to go off as it pulled into Central Station, 25 minutes later.

Police went to the tracks but the train was late, which prevented the explosions from causing more casualties at the crowded central depot.

Every ambulance available in Belfast and private cars took the injured to two of the city's biggest hospitals: The City Hospital near the scene of the explosion and Royal Victoria Hospital, where special emergency services were set up to handle the victims.

Two hours after the train attack, a bomb exploded in a railway signal box four miles south of Belfast at Dunmurry. A warning had been telephoned to the Samaritans and the area was cleared. The blast destroyed the box, but no one was injured.

Carter Vows Central Mideast Role

Egypt-Israel Treaty Talks Start With 'Good Progress'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (IHT) — President Carter, opening peace-treaty talks here between Egypt and Israel, gave new guarantees today of a central U.S. role in settlement of both the West Bank and Sinai problems in the Middle East.

"The United States is committed, without reservation, to seeing this process through until each party is at peace with all the others," Mr. Carter said at a White House ceremony opening the negotiations.

A spokesman said "good progress was made" after the opening sessions at Blair House, the heavily guarded VIP residence where U.S., Israeli and Egyptian envoys gathered to turn the Camp David summit accords into a formal peace pact.

The spokesman said the three delegations conferred as a group for well over two hours, including a 75-minute working lunch. The Israeli and Egyptian delegations also met separately with U.S. negotiators before the talks recessed for the evening.

Speaking after meeting with the two delegation chiefs, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said it was a "good meeting". Asked if substantive progress was made, he replied "Yes".

The president invited Jordan, the Palestinian Arabs and "others" to join the peace process stemming from the Camp David accords, despite the denunciations of the agreements by some Arab states and the reluctance of others to become involved.

Mr. Carter said the goal of the peace process is "to make peace and dignity a reality for all the people in the Middle East."

While Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said his government hoped the negotiations finally would produce a peace treaty with Egypt, the head of the Egyptian delegation, Kamal Hassan Ali, stressed that an ultimate settlement must secure "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enable them to play a constructive role in the Middle East."

Mr. Ali, the new defense minister in President Anwar Sadat's government, said Egypt would encourage other Arab governments to join in the search for an overall settlement.

He expressed Egypt's view that the United States is responsible for making sure that a comprehensive settlement in all its parts is the final result of the Camp David accords. He called Mr. Carter "a full partner" in the quest.

Both Mr. Dayan and Mr. Ali, as well as Mr. Carter, referred to obstacles still in the way of agreement as the two Mideast delegations, under U.S. sponsorship, prepared to begin formal talks on an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty at Blair House.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who negotiated the first Egyptian-Israeli agreement, attended the ceremony as a guest. He called the Camp David and Blair House negotiations "the breakthrough toward general peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Kissinger said, "It seems to me all the essential issues have been settled and all that's left is the details."

The talks are expected to continue here for perhaps two weeks, with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Associated Press

President Carter applauds as Israel's Moshe Dayan, left, shakes hands with Egypt's Kamel Hassan Ali.

$14.7 Billion Bank Credits

China Wants W. Germans To Bid on Big Steel Plant

DUESSELDORF, West Germany, Oct. 12 (AP) — China wants a West German company to form a consortium to bid for construction of one of the world's biggest steel plants financed with Western bank credits of up to 28 billion marks ($14.7 billion), the company said today.

Heinrich Weiss, managing director of the Duesseldorf engineering firm Schloemann-Siemag AG, said at a news conference that the steel plant, to be built in the Chinese province of Hopei, would produce [illegible] million tons of raw steel once the second of two planned stages is completed.

In Frankfurt, Dresdner Bank director Meinhard Carstensen confirmed that his bank has agreed to form a bank consortium that would lend buyer's credits of up to 28 billion marks to the Bank of China if the Schloemann-Siemag bid is accepted.

Mr. Weiss said the first stage of the steel plant, with a planned annual production of six million tons, is to be completed by 1985.

Construction would involve orders worth 15 to 18 billion marks ($8.9 to $9.4 billion).

Mr. Weiss said the construction consortium will include three other German companies — Sterkrade AG, like Schloemann-Siemag a subsidiary of Gutehoffnungshuette AG, Siemens AG and Thyssen AG. But he did not deny that both the construction and the credit consortium may include non-German companies and banks.

Mr. Weiss said his consortium would complete its tender offer for submission to China in a few weeks, and negotiations over the bank financing would begin shortly afterwards.

Because the Hopei province site is located in an earthquake area where tremors of up to magnitude 7 on the Richter scale have been registered, special precautions will have to be taken in building the plant, he said.

The buyers' credit to be extended by the Bank of China will have a grace period of 10 years, Mr. Weiss said, but he did not mention terms of the credit.

Mr. Carstensen said negotiations on forming the bank consortium will not start until construction problems have been clarified.

"So far, we have only given Schoemann-Siemag a safety net to tender, giving them certainty that the credit will be available," he said, adding that he expects the German construction tender to face stiff competition from other countries.

If the Chinese government awards construction to the consortium, it would be the biggest business deal ever landed by German companies, Mr. Carstensen said.

Dollar Gains After Chase Raises Prime

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished higher against most currencies today after moving earlier into record-low territory against the West German mark and some of the other float currencies after getting a boost when Chase Manhattan raised its prime rate to 10 percent.

Gold, after reaching a record high at the London morning gold fixing, fell back to $224.35, down from $227 yesterday.

Stories: Page 9.

Amin Charges Tanzania With Invasion of Uganda

NAIROBI, Oct. 12 (AP) — Ugandan President Idi Amin charged today that troops from Tanzania had invaded Uganda and were fighting his forces 12 miles inside the border. Tanzania denied this as "nonsense," and the report could not be independently verified.

Earlier today, Marshal Amin said in a radio broadcast that he would soon make "a very drastic and serious decision on America or anyone connected with America" because of the U.S. ban on trade with Uganda, an action taken to protest alleged human-rights violations by the Amin government.

Marshal Amin in recent years has made repeated claims of Tanzanian military incursions and has charged that Tanzania has supported coup attempts against him.

In Dar Es Salaam today, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "There is nothing to this at all. Whenever President Amin is in trouble, he looks for a scapegoat. It's nonsense."

The Ugandan radio, monitored here in Nairobi, quoted a military spokesman as saying a battalion of Tanzanian troops crossed into Uganda on the west side of Lake Victoria yesterday and advanced eight miles, "burning houses, destroying life and the property of people and seriously wounding three Ugandan soldiers."

By midday today, the spokesman said, the Tanzanian force had advanced four miles farther and during the afternoon fighting was continuing between "Ugandan soldiers supported by the masses and Tanzanian troops using machine guns, anti-tank weapons, mortars and other sophisticated weapons."

Marshal Amin has long been suspicious of Tanzania because it harbors many Ugandans, including the deposed premier, Milton Obote, who fled their country after the military coup in 1971. Friction between the two countries also resulted from the collapse of an ambitious economic union of Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.

The evening news bulletin made no mention of the U.S. issue.

EEC Legislators to Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP) — A European Parliament group headed by James Scott-Hopkins of Britain, deputy speaker of the Parliament, will visit Japan next week, it was announced today.

Sarkis Returns From Arab Tour

Firing Sporadic in Beirut as Hope of Pact Reported

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Sporadic shell and sniper bursts strained Beirut's "very precarious" cease-fire today but President Elias Sarkis returned from an Arab diplomatic tour with hope of ending the city's worst violence ever.

A newspaper close to the Syrian government said that Mr. Sarkis and Damascus had tentatively settled on a detailed plan for ending eight months of fighting between Syrian troops that ended the civil war and Israeli-armed Christian rightist militias. The clashes exploded last week into fighting even more intense than that of the 1975-1976 civil war.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said that Mr. Sarkis "did not leave empty-handed" from talks during the last week in Damascus, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and Jordan.

A senior United Nations envoy, Sadruddin Aga Khan, referring to the rifle, machine-gun and occasional shell bursts that continued to plague the Christian eastern sector of Beirut, said that a cease-fire arranged last Saturday remained "very precarious."

Violence Near Border

Violence also flared near Lebanon's southeast frontier with Israel. Residents said that Christian militias there opened fire late yesterday and early today around Nepalese and Norwegian UN positions, and that the peacekeeping force was on a "protective alert" against further artillery barrages.

Bursts from high-powered sniper rifles, Soviet-made AK-47 automatics and machine guns today again turned back refugee vehicles heading over the twin Qarantina and Beirut river bridges from east Beirut to Christian areas of the north, witnesses said. There was also sniper fire along the dividing line between the east and the mainly Moslem western part of the city.

No casualty figures were available.

Near the Christian southeast suburb of Sin el-Fil, an explosive shell fired by snipers set a parked car afire.

Before dawn, occasional shells also landed in east Beirut, witnesses said.

Hard-Line Position

Beshir Gemayel, the commander of the main Christian militias, said that he still saw neither "how . . . nor why" he should negotiate with the Syrians and said that his men could keep Syria from "occupying Lebanon."

He charged that the Syrians were using the truce to reinforce.

But the militia commander and other hardliners like former President Camille Chamoun have long been in conflict with a large moderate strain within the Christian rightist community. Political and diplomatic sources said that the apparent willingness of the Syrians to soften their negotiating stand on the troop presence in Christian areas would be likely to bring internal Christian pressure on the hardline leadership to seek a peaceful solution.

Mr. Assad, shortly before Mr. Sarkis left for Beirut, said that he believed that the militias were trying to exempt themselves from Mr. Sarkis' authority. "We support Sarkis," he said, adding, "that [militia] faction trying to complicate the security situation in Lebanon for the legitimate authorities has to help these authorities, in the interest of all Lebanese."

2 Americans, a Swiss Win Nobel Prize for Medicine

For Work With Genes

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Two Americans and a Swiss shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine today for their genetic work, which may lead to the unfolding of the secret of life and may eventually aid in preventing cancer, birth defects, hereditary disease and malformations.

The Karolinska Institute awarded the 725,000 kronor ($165,000) prize to Dr. Werner Arber of the University of Basel and to Dr. Daniel Nathans and Dr. Hamilton Smith, both of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, "for the discovery of restriction enzymes and their application to problems of molecular genetics."

Dr. Arber, 49, discovered restriction enzymes, which control the linkage of various genes on a chromosome. They provide "chemical knives" that cut genes into defined fragments. Enzymes are catalysts that control every chemical reaction in every cell of the body from conception to death.

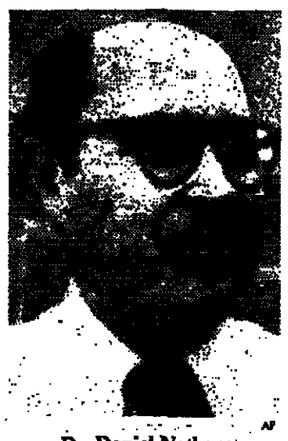
"We will soon be able to discover the secret of cell differentiation, one of the secrets of life explaining what makes a fertilized cell develop into a human being with limbs and complete internal organs," said Prof. Rolf Luft of the Karolinska Institute.

Dr. Smith, 47, a biochemist, proved Dr. Arber's theories separately, and Dr. Nathans pioneered the application of restriction enzymes to problems of genetics.

"Increased knowledge in this area should help in the prevention and treatment of malformations, hereditary diseases, and cancer," the institute said. It can also be used to help produce insulin for diabetes treatment.

"With this research method we can now indicate the exact virus gene which causes tumors. We now know what makes a healthy cell behave as a tumor cell," said Prof. Nils Robert Ringertz of the Karolinska Institute. "It is impossible to demand, however, that today's patients shall have immediate benefits

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP

Dr. Daniel Nathans

AP

Dr. Hamilton Smith

AP

Dr. Werner Arber

80 U.S. Senators Ask President To Lead UN Action on Cambodia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Eighty U.S. senators have urged President Carter to consider action by the international community over the "uniquely horrible situation" in Cambodia, including putting it on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council.

The senators, led by George McGovern, D-S.D., and Clifford Case, R-N.J., sent a written appeal to the president.

They noted that Mr. Carter had already proposed a UN human-rights commission consider the Cambodian question, but added: "This seems to be a rather low key approach in light of the enormity of the crimes being committed in Cambodia."

In August, Sen. McGovern raised the possibility of mounting an international peacekeeping operation to end what he called "a clear case of genocide" in Cambodia. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that apparent atrocities in Cambodia "make Hitler's operation look tame" and cited estimates that as many as 2.5 million Cambodians had died since the Communist take-over three years ago.

But the Carter administration firmly rejected the idea of an international military force to oust the Cambodian government.

Smith Would Meet Rebels Without 'Preconditions'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (IHT) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that he is willing to meet with guerrilla leaders "with absolutely no preconditions" at an all-party conference on Rhodesia's future.

"The only precondition is that there be no precondition. What we are objecting to is preconditions from the United States and Britain," he said.

These, he explained following a meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, are the dismantling of Rhodesian security forces and the imposition of a British high commissioner over Rhodesia.

"We have indicated we would welcome observers even from the United Nations," he said. "The more the better."

Mr. Smith repeated his determination to hold elections in Rhodesia in order to install a black government in the country.

Senator Impressed

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said that he had been "impressed" by Mr. Smith's presentation to the Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Stone was not among the 27 senators who had invited Mr. Smith and his black associates in the transitional regime to the United States.

"I think he's ready to go right now, without any preliminary work," the senator said. "I think he's ready just to go."

Mr. Smith has resisted the all-party-conference concept because such a meeting would include the guerrilla leaders, whom Mr. Smith

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Financing of Resort Project Viewed as Effort to Spy on China

A Soviet Bank's Bid Fuels Suspicions in Hong Kong

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 12 (WP) — The scheme of a Soviet-owned bank to finance secretly a major development at China's back door has fallen through, producing investigations of other Soviet activities here and initiating far-flung court battles.

Financial experts and diplomats still wonder whether the plan of the Moscow Narodny bank to finance a 1,500-acre resort development on Lantao island here was a premeditated effort to infiltrate Hong Kong and spy on China or just an unfortunate financial blunder.

Loan Foreclosures

Moscow Narodny, backed by capital from a number of Soviet financial institutions, has been headquartered in London since 1919 but did not become a force in Southeast Asia until it opened a branch office in Singapore in 1971. Businessmen and bank statements say that soon after its opening the branch began to make a flurry of loans to land developers throughout the area, including financier Edward Wong Wing Cheung, who wanted to turn a chunk of largely rural Lantao into a vacation spa.

Then in 1975 and 1976, the Soviet bank, in response to a sudden collapse in land values, foreclosed on many of its loans, forcing borrowers to surrender property. Businessmen and bankers said that the bank eventually gained control of more than 1 million square feet of land in Singapore and a majority interest in the Lantao project.

Sources here close to Chinese government officials, whose anti-Soviet policies are religiously observed by Hong Kong's British authorities, say that the scheme was designed to give Soviet agents a vantage point near the mouth of China's Pearl River and to subvert overseas Chinese businessmen for use later against China. The sources say that the Russians are pursuing other land schemes here.

Bankers and financial experts here and in Singapore scoff at the conspiracy theory. They argue that the whole mess arose from the ambitions and bad luck of a Chinese executive in the bank's Singapore office and the failure of the branch's general manager, a Russian, to rein in his subordinate's aggressive loan policy.

The Chinese executive, Teo Poh Kong, became manager and adviser at the bank the day it opened. The Far Eastern Economic Review quoted him as telling friends, "I'm going to show this town what a real Chinese banker can do." By 1974 the bank's loans totaled about $700 million, or 13 per cent of all loans made by Singapore banks that year, making it Singapore's leading lender.

Mr. Teo came in contact with Mr. Wong, who was putting together land for his Lantao project. The two men had known each other when Mr. Teo worked for another Singapore bank, business associates said. Mr. Teo showed interest in the Lantao scheme. Mr. Wong said in papers filed in London.

However, both knew the sensitivity of the Hong Kong government to any suggestion of Soviet influence, so Mr. Teo arranged for Moscow Narodny to loan money to a group of Wong companies involved in business in Panama, which in turn advanced money to the Lantao project, according to businessmen here and papers filed by Mr. Wong in London. For a while this masked the Soviet involvement.

Singapore businessmen say that Mr. Teo acquired a reputation as a soft touch among speculators in the rising land market. He seemed to run the Soviet bank branch with a free hand. Businessmen said general manager Viatcheslav Ryzkhov was hard to reach at the office, and this became a particular problem as the land market began to go sour in late 1974.

By 1976 the Soviet bank had embarked on what appeared to be a policy of retrenchment in Southeast Asia. Mr. Teo and Mr. Ryzkhov left, and Mr. Wong's relations with the bank became more difficult, as rumors circulated in Hong Kong of the Russians' involvement in the Lantao project.

In a relatively rapid series of moves, the resort project company appeared to run into a shortage of ready cash and some employees sued to put the company into receivership. The Soviet bank assumed control of the shares in the project that had served as collateral on the loan and soon sold its interest to a group of Hong Kong businessmen who had no known Soviet connections and were acceptable to Peking.

Pressure to Cut Ties

Although British officials here refuse to comment, sources close to the Chinese government say that the Hong Kong government moved quickly to pressure the Soviet bank into cutting all ties with the resort project.

Mr. Wong and others are suing Moscow Narodny in London's high court, in an attempt to recover losses, for what they say was the bank's failure to live up to the terms of its agreement to support Lantao and other projects. Bank officials decline to comment on the matter and are reportedly still preparing their answer to the court charges. In its latest financial report, Moscow Narodny stated that the branch's 1976 and 1977 profits have gone to meeting bad debts. Attempts to reach Mr. Wong, Mr. Teo, and Mr. Ryzkhov have not been successful.

The Hong Kong government, which is reluctant even to grant visas to Soviet tourists, has intensified its lookout for further Soviet schemes here, according to Hong Kong sources, despite the doubts about any political motive in the Lantao project. Said one source close to the pro-Peking community here: "Those Russians will try anything."

Postal Strike Called in France

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT) — Amid growing industrial unrest in France, post office unions have called for strikes to protest a proposed postal reorganization.

The major postal unions last night called for a daylong general strike strike on Oct. 25, saying that proposed automation would hurt the service and increase delays.

A series of stoppages in local post offices in recent weeks has disrupted postal services and last night the main sorting office in Paris stopped work, threatening to bring postal services in the capital to a halt in a few days.

Treaty Against Use of Weather In Warfare Goes Into Effect

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 12 (AP) — The United Nations announced yesterday that an international treaty against weather warfare had gone into effect.

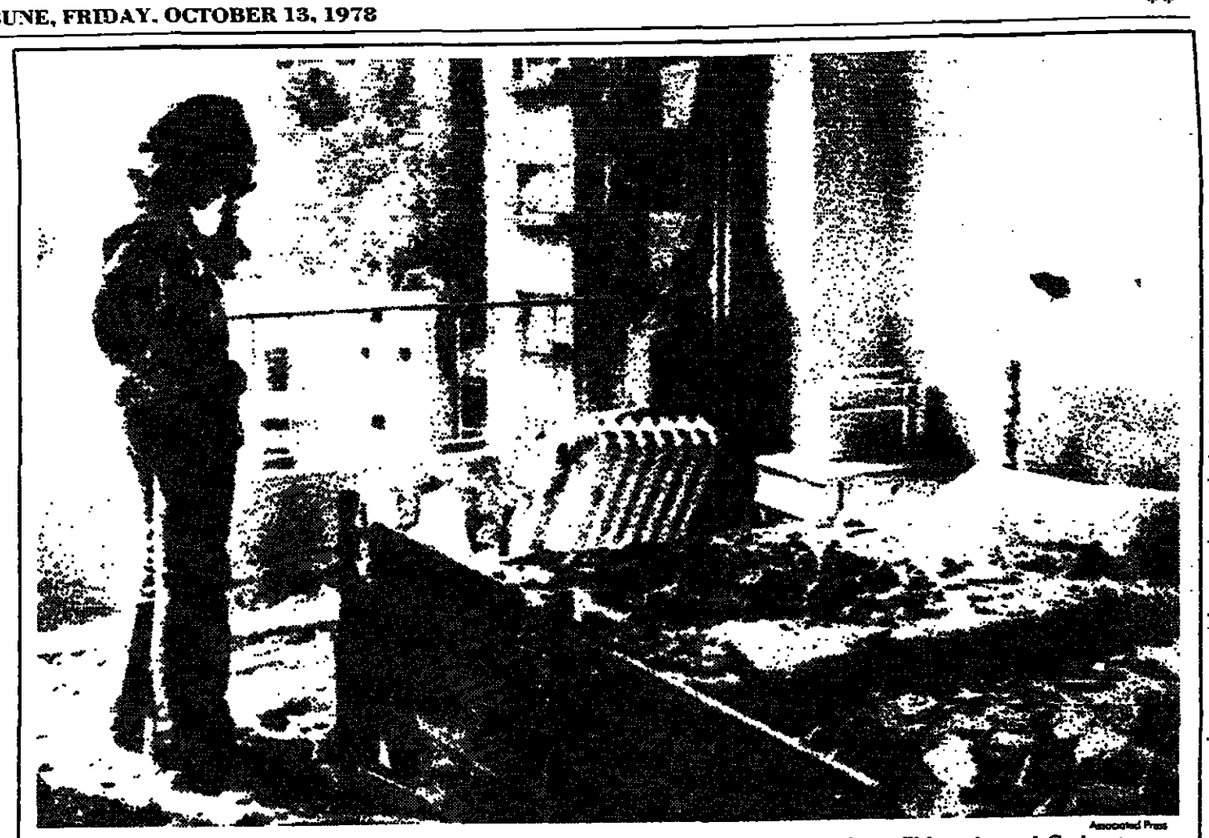
The Legal Office said the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques entered into force when Laos ratified it last week.

The convention, which required ratification by 20 nations to become effective, aims to outlaw the employment in war of such practices as rainmaking, setting off earthquakes or starting tidal waves. The United States has not yet ratified it.

Environmental modification techniques are defined as any method of changing — through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes — the dynamics, composition or structure of the earth, including living things, rocks, water and air, or of outer space.

The treaty originated as a Soviet proposal and was approved by the General Assembly in December, 1976.

Besides Laos, the countries that have ratified it are Britain, Spain, Denmark, Finland, Cyprus, Tunisia, Ghana, Yemen, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Belorussia, the Ukraine, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Cuba.



Associated Press

SURVEYING THE DAMAGE IN BEIRUT — Farida Khattar, an east Beirut Maronite Christian and an employee of the West German airline Lufthansa, stands in what remains of her apartment after it was hit by rocket fire in the fighting between Christian militia units and Syrian troops. Sporadic firing continued today in Lebanon, straining what was described as a "very precarious" cease-fire, as President Elias Sarkis returned home from talks with Arab leaders.

City Is Calm After Clashes

Press Shutdown in Tehran Continues Second Day

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, Oct. 12 — The Iranian capital was without newspapers again today as journalists continued their strike to protest the sudden imposition of press censorship by military authorities.

The new civilian government of Premier Jaafar Sharif-Emami has pledged press freedom, but Tehran's military governor yesterday dispatched two army officers to two leading newspapers to censor stories and photographs.

The newspapers Kayhan and Ettelaat were shut down and five other dailies have ceased publication in solidarity.

Editors and publishers today met with the premier to resolve the impasse between the press and the military, which has further undermined confidence among Iranians that the government's commitment to liberalization, started last year, is genuine.

The overnight curfew, meanwhile, restored calm to Tehran today after clashes between security units and student demonstrators in which three youths died, according to witnesses.

The military, which removed most of its armor from the streets last night, maintained light patrols. There were no reports of fresh incidents, but the press strike blacked out news of anti-government protests, which opposition sources said had continued yesterday in several towns.

Troops and police yesterday fired on several thousand demonstrators who converged on a mosque near Tehran University, apparently to hold a communal prayer for recent riot victims.

The latest round of disturbances was sparked by a series of general strikes, which have continued despite some reports of coercion by the authorities to get people back to work.

Many government employees, doctors and the nation's postal workers remained on strike despite a government pledge to raise salaries by 25 percent by March. Train services resumed yesterday afternoon when 35,000 railroadmen ended their strike after officials agreed to pay hikes. Radio Iran said.

Under Article 8 of the martial-law decree, the military authorities can censor press reports considered harmful to the peace and stability of the nation.

Martial law was imposed last month by the Sharif-Emami government to quell civil unrest, which had left more than 1,000 persons dead since January, when anti-government groups took to the streets and clashed with security forces.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi announced last year a liberalization policy which has seen the lifting of bans on political parties, the end of the indirect press censorship the regime had exercised and the scheduling of free general elections for next year.

Since the spring, newspapers have given prominent play to opposition demands, the spreading strikes by government employees and battles between security forces and dissidents throughout the country.

As a show of intent, Mr. Sharif-Emami last month unveiled a press bill that reiterated constitutional guarantees of press freedom. It was presented to journalists for comment before introduction in the parliament for ratification.

The bill was ordered withdrawn by the premier today as criticism of it mounted among journalists, who argued that it actually limited press freedom rather than increased it. Representatives of the national journalists syndicate are drawing up their own legislation at the request of the government.

The military censorship was the first since World War II, when the Russians and British occupied Iran. After the war, the press has been unofficially and sometimes indirectly controlled by the government.

Smith Says He Would Meet Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)

has said intend to impose a Marxist regime.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., quoted Mr. Smith as saying that he would be willing to accept any reasonable surveillance of an election by the United States, the UN or another appropriate international body.

Sen. Percy quoted Mr. Smith as saying that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was poorly briefed on his positions and did not realize how far he was prepared to go to achieve an orderly transition in Rhodesia.

A meeting between Mr. Smith and Mr. Vance earlier this week ended with reports that the two had made no progress toward an agreement on the proper course toward a settlement. Sen. Stone said he believes the next step is for Mr. Smith to tell Mr. Vance what he has now told the committee.

Two of Mr. Smith's three black co-leaders in the transitional government, meanwhile, left Salisbury today for the United States.

"The American government . . . is trying to appease some people in black Africa," said Bishop Abel Muzorewa. "But what they [the U.S. government] are going to find is that they are going to be pressured by their people and they will be forced into a sense of reality."

With Mr. Muzorewa was tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau, who advocates the U.S.-British proposals for an all-party peace conference including leaders of the two guerrilla groups.

Mr. Muzorewa and Mr. Chirau are to arrive in New York tomorrow to join Mr. Smith and the third black leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who have been in the United States for a week in a bid to win support for the seven-month-old interim government.

Pressing Proposal

Both Britain and the United States have been pressing the transition government and the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, to join a constitutional conference aimed at ending the war, lifting a decade of UN-ordered economic sanctions and speedily introducing black majority rule.

In Salisbury, Mr. Muzorewa appeared unconcerned at the failure of Smith mission to persuade the U.S. government to support their formula for black rule.

"Don't be overworried by that," he told reporters.

Mr. Muzorewa laid stress on this week's announcement by the Salisbury government that it will scrap race discrimination in state-run schools and hospitals and residential areas — making entry conditional on economic criteria beyond the reach of the average black.

2 Americans, Swiss Win Nobel Prize for Medicine

(Continued from Page 1)

from this research. It will come in the long term."

Dr. Nathans said he was absolutely delighted with the award. "And I'm delighted to share it with a very close colleague, Hamilton Smith, and of course with Dr. Arber who provided the groundwork for the study."

Their research may also play an important role in producing healthy test-tube babies because possible defects in the egg can be detected before it is fertilized in the test tube.

Restriction enzymes help in identifying the chemical mistakes in genes that lead to the more than 13,000 known inherited disorders.

Their work enabled the actual viewing this year of the hemoglobin molecule that controls the mechanisms of carrying oxygen through the blood stream, helping to make possible an understanding of such severe genetic disorders as sickle cell anemia.

Dr. Arber began his research in Geneva in the 1960s and discovered the restriction enzymes which provide the chemical knives to cut genes. Dr. Smith published two papers in 1970 which proved the theories and Dr. Nathans then applied the application of restrictive enzymes to the problems of genetics.

Dr. Arber, a professor of microbiology at Basel University, was a research associate at the University of Southern California in 1958-59 and a visiting investigator in the department of molecular biology at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1970-71.

Dr. Smith has been at Johns Hopkins University since 1967. He spent a sabbatical year in 1975-76 working with Dr. M.L. Birnstiel at the Institute for Microbiology at the University of Zurich.

Dr. Nathans, director of the Johns Hopkins department of microbiology, was an American Cancer Society scholar in 1969 in the department of genetics at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel.

Talks Start On Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

hope that a final treaty — spelling out details of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, security arrangements and the exchange of ambassadors — can be completed within three months of the Sept. 17 signing of the Camp David accords.

Arab Condemnation

Apparently taking note of Arab condemnation of Mr. Sadat for negotiating with Israel, Mr. Carter stressed a U.S. commitment to hold to a central role in the peace process seeking the welfare of Palestinian Arabs now living under Israel's control in the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories.

In urging Jordan, Palestinian Arabs in Gaza and the West Bank and "others" to join the peace process, Mr. Carter warned that the alternative "is drift, stalemate, eternal enmity and perhaps even another war."

Mr. Vance, who attended the first negotiating session today as head of the U.S. delegation, will turn the role over to the U.S. special envoy, Alfred Atherton, after he leaves tomorrow night on a mission to South Africa to discuss the future of Namibia.

Israelis Meet on Lebanon

JERUSALEM, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The Israeli Cabinet held a secret two-hour session under Prime Minister Menachem Begin today to discuss the fighting between Syrians and Christians in Lebanon.

Mourning Ends For John Paul I; Electors Ready

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 12 (AP) — The official mourning period for Pope John Paul I ended today as preparations for the election of his successor neared completion.

"Mourning time is over Thursday. The diocese of Rome, in communion with the whole Catholic Church, turns joyfully to waiting for its new bishop and pastor," said Cardinal Ugo Poletti, the papal vicar for Rome.

Vatican Radio reported that workmen had virtually completed preparations for the locked area where the cardinals will go into seclusion Saturday evening. Voting will begin Sunday.

SALT Negotiators Meet

GENEVA, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators working on technical aspects of a Strategic Arms Limitation agreement (SALT) met today for an hour.

Karpov, Korchnoi Adjourn 31st Game

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 12 (AP) — Champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi adjourned their 31st game today in the 13th world chess championship match.

Mr. Karpov sealed his 47th move, suspending the game until tomorrow. They had an identical number of pieces at adjournment, similar to their last adjourned game, which ended in a draw without resumption. Mr. Karpov leads the match, with five victories to four for Mr. Korchnoi.

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Less Costly Missions

Carter Scales Down Priorities for Space

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — The White House released a detailed statement yesterday of its space policy for the next decade in which it proposes rejecting spectacular, costly missions in favor of unmanned scientific exploration and practical applications of existing technology.

Even this modest program is promised only adequate funding in the policy statement. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's budget, now $4.3 billion, may shrink significantly when spending for its biggest project, the shuttle orbiter, tails off, the document suggests.

The statement also indicates that military and civilian projects would be increasingly consolidated when possible to save money and increase efficiency.

The statement, which expands on a Oct. 1 speech by President Carter at Cape Canaveral, Fla., reflects a far more conservative space policy than those of the president's predecessors.

Policies of Predecessors

Former President John F. Kennedy committed the United States to the $24 billion Apollo project to land men on the moon. Former President Richard M. Nixon directed development of the reusable shuttle-spacecraft program, with a cost that approached $10 billion.

But the economic health of the nation and the mood of the people are different today, said Frank Press, the president's science adviser and chairman of the presidential review committee whose four-month study formed the basis for Mr. Carter's space policy statement.

"Nobody in Congress or the federal government or the public has put forward a case for a U.S. manned Mars mission," Mr. Press said. "And if the Soviets decide to spend $70 billion to land men on Mars in five years, we say: God bless them."

There have been hints that the current intensive series of Soviet manned flights is aimed at a Mars mission. Soviet cosmonauts have spent record times of 96 days and, currently, 117 days in an orbiting space station that has been resupplied three times. A Mars mission would probably be preceded by thorough manned exploration of the moon and use of the lunar surface as a jumping-off base.

Three Tenets

The White House statement on civil space policy proposes three basic tenets:

- The activities "will reflect a balanced strategy of applications, science and technology development."
- Activities will be pursued in space, not just because space is there to be explored, but "when it appears that national objectives can be most effectively met" by conducting them in space.
- "It is neither feasible nor necessary at this time to commit the United States to a high-challenge space engineering initiative comparable to Apollo. As the resources and manpower requirements for shuttle development phase down, we will have the flexibility to give greater attention to new space applications and exploration, continue programs at present levels, or contract them. To meet the objectives specified above, an adequate federal budget commitment will be made."

Other high-cost projects rejected by Mr. Carter include space colonization, space manufacturing and solar-power satellites.

The solar-power system, which its champions say would be the answer to the energy crisis, would cost an estimated $100 billion. Satellites would collect solar energy and convert it into microwaves that would be beamed down to giant receivers and turned into electricity.

The policy statement also moves away from NASA's image as a solely peaceful agency. When it was created 20 years ago, NASA was purposely set apart from military activities in space. Its space shuttle, however, is now programmed to carry secret Pentagon payloads and military pilots, as well as scientific instruments and NASA astronauts.

Some Sharing

In the future, the civilian and military agencies will share the same weather satellites and probably ocean surveillance satellites. Each agency will have separate communication channels to transmit data from their instruments on board.

"I see no objection," said Mr. Press, "if efficiency improves and we get more for our money, provided NASA remains an open agency, with all its data being made public. It will remain open, and all data will be open."

Mr. Carter rejected proposals to establish an operational Landsat system whose photographs of earth have been widely hailed.

The policy statement promises to continue providing data from the present experimental Landsats, run by NASA, to anyone wishing to buy them. It directs a continuing review of the technology and market demand for the data by government and private groups.

But indications are that only when and if enough commercial companies put up enough money — an operational Landsat system will cost $70 million to $200 million — will the federal government consider expanding the present system into an operational network.

Communication satellites receive significant support in the policy statement. NASA is authorized to resume research on such craft, and the Department of Commerce is ordered to study and stimulate public-service use of these satellites for education, health and basic communication needs in remote areas of the country.

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Associated Press

PHILIPPINE FLOOD — Teachers from an elementary school in the Manila suburb of Taguig wade through chest-deep water trying to salvage bookcases and supplies from their flooded school. Many parts of Taguig remained under water two days after a tropical storm.

Council Charges 'Neglect' of Blacks, Women

Job Bias Found in Southern U.S. Courts

By Jeff Prugh

ATLANTA, Oct. 12 — Fourteen years after the 1964 Civil Rights Act, federal courts in the South engage in employment discrimination that reflects "dismal, shameful neglect" of blacks and women, said a report issued yesterday by the nonprofit Southern Regional Council.

The 10-month study reports that in 11 Southern states, where blacks make up 20 percent of the population, district and circuit courts have perpetuated "shadows of segregation" at all levels of employment. The report also stated that Southern federal courts have black employment of only 6 percent, calling it an "astonishingly slow gain" from 2 percent in a council survey in 1965, when the number of federal court jobs in the region (1,479) was nearly half of what it is today (2,954).

Only one of 112 federal district judges in the South is black, the report showed. It added that none of the 26 circuit judges in the region is black and that there are no black full-time magistrates or U.S. district or circuit clerks. Only one U.S. attorney and three U.S. marshals are black, it said.

No Blacks at All

Two Southern federal district courts — in Fort Smith, Ark., and Roanoake, Va., — have no black personnel, while nine of the region's 29 district courts have no blacks in professional positions, the report showed.

Women fared slightly better in low-level clerical, secretarial and library jobs, the study showed, but the number of women in court positions did not reflect their presence in the labor force. Only 9 percent of higher-level positions and 2 percent of Southern federal district judgeships are occupied by women, the report stated. No women hold professional positions in district courts in Macon, Ga., and Oxford, Miss., the report said.

"There probably are more white males who are qualified, but that does not mean that there are not just as many blacks and women we want to appoint who are equally qualified," said Steve Suitts, the council's executive director, at a news conference.

Lack of Clout Seen

The report by the Atlanta-based council — which since 1944 has strived to promote equal opportunity for blacks and whites in the South — called on President Carter and U.S. senators to appoint qualified blacks and women to fill "a large number" of the 60 judgeships created in the South by a recent law that will add 152 federal judgeships across the nation.

"There are very few — damned few — blacks and women who have political clout," Mr. Suitts said. "It is not the blacks and women who fought for civil rights in the South as lawyers. They have no political favoritism, no political debts they can call from various senators. The fact is, the number is always going to be very small if political patronage is the way federal judges are chosen in this country."

The council gave the highest marks for hiring blacks to district courts in Memphis and Montgomery, Ala., (17 percent of court personnel), and New Orleans (14 percent), while the highest percentage of women employed by district courts were recorded in Miami (24 percent), Atlanta (18 percent) and New Orleans (16 percent).

Even so, the report stated, these figures fall substantially below the percentage of blacks and women in the labor force in these cities.

The report said: "If the president fails to act boldly and compassionately, it may well be as many as 200 more years before the people of the South and this country enter federal courts that are fully integrated."

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Carter Oil Taxes Rejected

Conferees Agree on Energy Tax Credits

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP) — House-Senate conferees finally reached agreement yesterday on an energy-tax bill that contains no major tax increases but about $1 billion in tax credits during the next year.

The conferees adopted a watered-down version of President Carter's proposed tax on the sale of gas-guzzling cars, but went along with the Senate in rejecting his two big energy-saving taxes on domestic crude oil and industrial use of oil and gas.

The bill also provides tax credits of up to $300 for home insulation, up to $2,200 for installation of solar heat in homes and an additional 10-percent investment tax credit for businesses purchasing energy-saving equipment.

The focus was to shift to the House later today for the final round in the 18-month fight for passage of an energy package, which Mr. Carter called the most important domestic issue facing this Congress. Much of his original bill, such as taxes and regulation of utilities and industry to save oil, have been eliminated or severely restricted.

Natural Gas Remains

The major item remaining is the phased removal of federal price controls from new natural gas by 1985. In an effort to push this deregulation through the House, Democratic leaders will go to the House Rules Committee today to ask to package all the energy measures together. In this way, the federal aid in other sections might help pass the controversial natural-gas section.

Other parts that the Rules Committee will be asked to bundle together include providing $900 million to insulate schools and hopitals and grants of up to $800 per household to help poor people insulate their homes, requiring energy-efficiency standards for major home appliances, requiring state regulatory bodies to consider ordering electric utilities to offer cheaper rates to customers for off-peak use to save energy consumed in production of electricity, and establishing a regulatory program to shift industry and utilities from use of oil or natural gas to coal.

Opponents of the natural-gas compromise will fight in the Rules Committee and on the House floor to try to split the gas issue off for a separate vote. The final vote on energy is scheduled in the House for tomorrow or Saturday.

Yesterday's agreement on an energy-tax bill came when the Senate conferees met alone to consider an offer made by House conferees a week ago. The senators had been tied up with action on the federal tax-cut bill since the House offer was made.

The gas-guzzler tax would begin a year from now with the sale of 1980 model cars. The first year, a car getting less than 15 miles per gallon would be taxed from $200 to $550. The tax would increase each year until 1986, when the maximum tax would be $3,850 on sale of cars getting less than 12.5 miles per gallon.

Because of penalties assessed manufacturers under existing law if their fleet average fails to meet rising mileage standards, there are not expected to be many low-mileage cars built in this country by then.

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate conferees, was asked if he thought the energy-tax bill would help encourage people to save energy. "It will help somewhat," he said. "Not much, but some."

Senate conferees approved the final version 10 to 2.

Japanese Toast Bemoans Loss By Axis Powers

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP) — A senior Japanese parliamentarian, in a toast yesterday to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said: "It was unfortunate that both our countries were defeated in the last war."

The former lower-house speaker, Shigesaburo Maeo, speaking at a gathering of the West German-Japan Parliamentarians League, made the remark while listing the similarities in the experiences of the German and Japanese peoples.

A West German diplomat at the gathering said later: "Mr. Maeo probably didn't mean that it was unfortunate we were defeated but rather that we both went through such an unfortunate experience."

Heath Backs Pay Curbs Of Callaghan Government

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Edward Heath, who was ousted from the Conservative Party leadership by Margaret Thatcher in 1974, has broken with her over economic policy.

He threw his support yesterday behind Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan's call for a 5 percent anti-inflation ceiling on pay increases, which Mrs. Thatcher has firmly rejected.

Political informants said that Mr. Heath's action appeared to rule out any possibility of his getting a job in a future government under Mrs. Thatcher, if the Conservatives win Britain's next general election.

In a lengthy speech to the Conservative Party's annual conference here yesterday, Mr. Heath said that if the Labor government's policy of pay curbs has broken down as a result of trade union opposition, that is no cause for "gloating."

"There is nothing here for gloating, nothing for joy," Mr. Heath warned. "We should grieve for our country."

In television interviews later he spoke out strongly in favor of the Callaghan government's pay curbs.

Asked whether he believes that the government cannot leave pay bargaining to managements and unions, Mr. Heath replied "Yes, I am saying that."

Asked whether this does not run counter to Mrs. Thatcher's policies, Mr. Heath snapped, "I am giving my own views which are based on my own experience."

Asked about the 5 percent pay limit, he said, "I am sure the prime minister is right to say 'This is the best judgment we can make about what the country can stand.' I believe the British people think this as well."

Mr. Heath said that he would campaign against Labor in the next election, which Mr. Callaghan must call sometime during the next 12 months.

Norwegian Aide in Seoul

SEOUL, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Norwegian Industry Minister Olav Haukvik, on the third day of his visit here, met today with South Korean Premier Choi Kyu Hah to discuss ways to promote economic cooperation.

Five Die in Rioting During Hindu Fete

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (AP) — At least five persons were reported killed after rioting marred India's annual celebration of Dussehra, the Hindu festival depicting the triumph of good over evil.

One person was killed by police gunfire and another was fatally stabbed during Hindu-Moslem clashes that flared last night when a procession of 10,000 Hindus passed a mosque in Adoni, about 900 miles south of New Delhi, United News of India reported. Some shops and vehicles were set afire or looted, and 90 persons were arrested, the agency reported. At least three persons were killed and 30 were hurt in disturbances at Udaipur, 360 miles southwest of New Delhi.

Policemen Fire On Guatemala Crowd; 10 Hurt

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Police opened fire yesterday on a crowd of workers holding a peaceful protest against higher bus fares, wounding at least 10 persons, Red Cross officials said.

The latest toll brought the number of workers shot by police during the last 48 hours of street violence to at least 19. Yesterday's violence began when police arrived to disperse several hundred government workers in a sitdown in front of the city water department building in downtown Guatemala City.

Red Cross officials said that the demonstration was peaceful until the police arrived and opened fire with tear gas and guns. On Tuesday, police used gunfire to break up another sitdown by government employees in front of the city hall, wounding nine persons.

About 80,000 government employees walked off their jobs last week to protest an increase in bus fares from 5 to 10 cents. Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia said the protests were illegal.

On Saturday, the City Council ordered the fares reduced to 5 cents, but the bus operators, who struck three months ago for higher wages, ignored the order.

Plattdeutsch Makes Comeback

North Germans Celebrate Their Private Language

HAMBURG, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Barbed wire and armed guards divide Germany into East and West, while something called "Plattdeutsch" divides the country into north and south.

This linguistic barrier runs in a distinctive line, with a few dips and exceptions, from Aachen in the west, across the border into East Germany up to Rostock and a bit beyond.

Obviously much easier to cross than the barbed wire, it nevertheless has hazards of its own. One of these is to define Plattdeutsch as simply yet another regional or local dialect. It takes a lot to ruffle a north German — but this will do it.

To him, and linguists support this, Plattdeutsch, or "low German," is a separate language, with its own grammar, syntax and pronunciation. Most north Germans are quite happy to know that the rest of their countrymen cannot understand it.

Prominent Speaker

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who was born and still lives in Hamburg, is the country's most prominent *plattsendekker* (speaker of "platt"), sprinkling it liberally into his speeches in northern Germany.

Guenter Harte, who speaks and teaches it in Hamburg, says Plattdeutsch is an old language that failed to develop. It remained the language of peasants and workers, as the more educated Germans turned to Hochdeutsch, or High German. Ten years ago, Plattdeutsch was in such a sickly state that its early demise was predicted. But the current wave of nostalgia and the energetic prodding of a few linguists in northern Germany resurrected it. Today, the language is everywhere.

Automobile stickers proclaim *Wi snackt platt* (We speak platt). The Hamburg public transport system cautions sneaky travelers who have failed to buy a ticket, *Wi snappt di doch*. (We'll catch you anyway).

Radio Bremen has started regular newscasts in Plattdeutsch. In Hamburg, radio listeners get five minutes of platt every morning. A big Hamburg newspaper recently ran a two-month course to teach the rudiments of platt to the *quidjes*, the newcomers to the north.

New Dictionary

The University of Hamburg has a department of Plattdeutsch, where Prof. Juergen Meiers is compiling a new dictionary of platt. He is asking north Germans to contribute by helping with terms and definitions. He has already filed 800,000 index cards with such information.

Prof. Meiers works closely with the Institute for Plattdeutsch in Bremen, which devotes part of its time to answering questions from the public and part to hunting down the origins of words and tracing their development over the centuries.

An institute survey shows that in the north German region, 76 percent of the population either speak or at least understand Plattdeutsch.

Schools in northern Germany sponsor Plattdeutsch reading competitions. Parents give their babies Plattdeutsch names, such as Hinnerk, Inken and Treeske. In many rural families, platt is the household language, with children growing up bilingual, in Low and High German.

The Hamburg Opera has performed Weber's "Freischuetz" in platt. Theaters perform in platt, sometimes drawing on English plays, which are translated first into High German and then into platt.

Hamburg Debate

Political parties run part of their campaigns in Plattdeutsch. The Hamburg city parliament debated, appropriately in platt, the pros and cons of increasing funds to support research and promotion of platt.

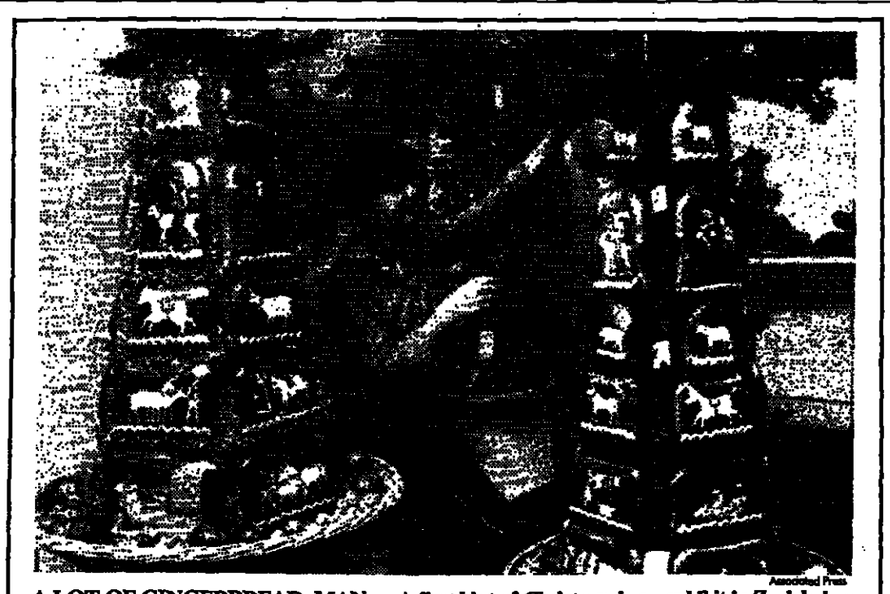
Plattdeutsch has its own songs, its own literature. Germans are beginning to realize that some of their best authors, including Theodor Storm and Fritz Reuter, wrote at least some of their material in platt.

Platt has also won a special place in the Protestant Church in northern Germany. Attendance at one church picked up when a young pastor named Dirk Roemmer began to speak platt from the pulpit a few years ago. His superiors, skeptical at first, applauded the step when they saw Mr. Roemmer's crowded church Sunday after Sunday. Other pastors followed his example. They now hold regular Plattdeutsch conferences. A growing number of persons request Plattdeutsch sermons at weddings, baptisms and burials.

A number of parishes now will hire a new pastor only if he speaks platt reasonably well.

"We need Plattdeutsch in this modern day and age, because it goes straight to the heart," says Mr. Roemmer. "Platt allows you to express your feelings, it makes good use of humor and it does not lend itself to complicated sentences that hide the real meaning of what the person is trying to say.

"We who love platt are happy to see that so many people now appreciate platt as a warm and honest means of communication."



Associated Press

A LOT OF GINGERBREAD, MAN — A first hint of Christmas is on exhibit in Zurich, in a display of Swiss cake and gingerbread specialties by about 30 individual cake and gingerbread artisans from around the world, as well as a number from the bakery school at Lucerne. Exhibitors expect that most of the gingerbread will get eaten before Christmas.

U.S. Suggests Russians Buy More Wheat, Corn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — Saddled with huge supplies of wheat and corn, the United States gave the Soviet Union the go-ahead yesterday to increase grain purchases during the next year if it wants to.

Assistant Agriculture Secretary Dale Hathaway said that Moscow was told that it could buy 15 million metric tons of wheat and corn without further consultation with Washington.

Mr. Hathaway and other Agriculture Department officials met yesterday with a Soviet delegation headed by B.S. Gordeev, deputy minister of foreign trade.

The meeting was the second this year under terms of the agreement calling for two such conferences annually to keep both countries informed of each other's agricultural situation. This is the third year of the purchase agreement.

Mr. Hathaway said that he also told the Russians that the United States could make available "additional quantities" of grain over the 15 million tons specified, if Moscow wanted to buy it.

A year ago the Agriculture Department also informed Moscow that it could buy 15 million tons of grain in the year that ended Sept. 30. The Russians bought about 14.8 million tons.

The agreement calls for the Soviet Union to buy a minimum of 6 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn each year and up to 8 million tons without further talks. If more than that is wanted, Moscow must get approval from the Agriculture Department.

Mr. Hathaway said that the Russians did not indicate how much grain over the minimum they might buy in 1978-79. They did say, however, that they intended to abide by the pact's minimum purchase requirement.

The Russians, he said, "clearly are interested in having the U.S. as a continuing supplier of grain." He said that he thought they were "likely to buy above the minimum levels" in the coming year.

In a related development, the department announced that China has bought an additional 200,000 tons of U.S. corn for delivery in 1978-79.

After being out of the U.S. grain market for four years, China now has bought about 2.5 million metric tons of wheat and 276,000 metric tons of corn. In addition, it has purchased soybean oil and cotton this year.

Earlier yesterday, the department revised upward its estimate of the 1978 U.S. corn harvest, to a record 6.82 billion bushels, about 173.3 million metric tons. A metric ton is 2,205 pounds.

The United States has much more grain than will be needed in the year ahead for domestic and expected export needs. Thus, department officials are eager for Russia, China and other countries to buy more U.S. grain.

Russians Tell How to Grow More Wheat

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP) — The fields may soon be alive with the sound of music now that Soviet scientists have discovered they can improve their wheat crop by playing a 10-minute high-frequency concert for it.

Tass reported that experiments under way at Leningrad's Nikolai Vavilov plant-breeding institute have already demonstrated that the music can promote frost resistance, increase yield by as much as three times, and stimulate more-rapid germination.

Professor Vladimir Dorofeyev, head of the wheat department of the institute, said the high-frequency sound waves are one way of insuring healthy wheat in extreme circumstances.

Khrushchev Remembered As Crude and Ineffectual

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP) — Some Russians still place small bunches of flowers on his grave, but time has not been kind to the memory of Nikita Khrushchev, deposed by colleagues in the Communist Party 14 years ago this weekend.

Visitors to the grave in a corner of Novodevichy Cemetery are quick to move on, almost embarrassed to be seen at the gravesite of the former premier and party chief whose memory has been tarnished and without official tribute.

"The only thing I can say is that he left no one indifferent," Khrushchev's computer-engineer son, Sergei, said at his father's simple funeral in 1971. "There are people who love him, and people who hate him, but no one can pass him by without turning to look."

Khrushchev's widow, Nina Patrovna, now 78, lives on a small pension in a villa outside of Moscow. Their daughter, Rada, is still deputy editor-in-chief of the magazine Science and Life, the job she held when the other leaders of the party met secretly in Moscow on Oct. 14, 1964, to purge her father while he was vacationing on the Black Sea.

Became Premier in '58

Khrushchev had been first secretary of the party since 1953 and premier since 1958. Leonid Brezhnev succeeded him as party chief and now has been in power three years longer than his predecessor. The purged leader died at 77 in peaceful obscurity.

Khrushchev's de-Stalinization program, which started three years after the death of Stalin in 1953, especially deserves to be remembered by the historians, Soviet intellectuals say. "For that alone, the country should forgive him," one of them said.

But many Russians are slow to remember Khrushchev's achievements and quick to recall his failures.

"Khrushchev?" replied a woman when asked her feelings toward him. "That was the guy who wanted to plant corn everywhere, and then everything went to hell."

Most persons interviewed recalled him with a certain air of contempt, a man full of "hare-brained schemes" that never worked out.

Agriculture was his main domestic concern, and his campaigns to force farmers into unprofitable corn growing were bitterly resented. When he moved in, Mr. Brezhnev put the emphasis back on wheat and other traditional grain crops.

Disrupted UN

Some Russians recall the day Khrushchev disrupted a United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York in 1960 by pounding on the table with his shoe.

"It was the most embarrassing thing he could have done," said one Muscovite. "He was, in many ways, a crude man, and we Russians don't appreciate crudeness in our leaders."

Yet it was that very earthy quality that Soviet intellectuals point to when they say he was more sympathetic than the present leaders. He was certainly visible, appearing often in public and talking the ear off anyone who came close enough to listen.

Khrushchev also had a lasting effect on Soviet foreign policy. He marked out the anti-China course that Mr. Brezhnev has followed. And he initiated the policy of detente by touring the United States and meeting with President Dwight D. Eisenhower to seek peaceful coexistence, even though the idea did not gather steam until the late 1960s.

Car-Train Crash Follows Chase, Kills 4 in N.Y.

MEXICO, N.Y., Oct. 12 (AP) — A state trooper chased two cars into a moving freight train at a railway crossing last night. The trooper's car and a car that had stopped also hit the train. Four persons were killed and the trooper was seriously hurt, police said.

Officials said that the trooper was chasing two cars on state Route 104 in this north-central New York village. When they came to the crossing, the two cars rammed into a car stopped at the crossing, pushed that car into the train, and followed it in the crash.

A woman who lives about 100 yards from the rail crossing said that the cars in the chase were going "70 or 80 miles per hour."

"It's not the first time the police have chased kids down this road," she said. "They've had trouble with kids racing on the road lately."

At Least 20 Killed In Greek Ship Blast

SINGAPORE, Oct. 12 (AP) — At least 20 persons were killed and 70 injured in an explosion aboard the Greek tanker Spyros at Jurong shipyard today, a police spokesman said.

Among the dead were 10 crew members, all burned beyond identification, the spokesman said. The cause of the explosion, believed to have taken place in the boiler room, is being investigated.

In Joint Effort With U.S.

Russians Work to Increase Fuel Output

By Thomas O'Toole

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (WP) — On the outskirts of this city lies a unique experimental power plant that could buy the industrialized world another 10 years in learning how to deal with the growing shortage of oil and natural gas.

The plant is the only one on earth making use of a phenomenon called magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) to extract more electricity out of the heat generated by burning fuels such as natural gas. Still experimental, the Soviet plant has been producing electricity, when it has been running for the last two years.

"We have not kept a record of how many kilowatts hours we have produced," Dr. Yevgeny Shelkov, deputy director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of High Temperature told touring U.S. journalists the other day, "but we have successfully run this plant for several thousand hours generating as much as 20,000 kilowatts."

Expresso Machine

Looking like a giant expresso machine, the plant is now idle, many of its shiny steel and red-painted parts stripped for repairs and changes. It will start up again late next month using a piece of machinery developed and provided by the U.S. Department of Energy to help prove the concept of magnetohydrodynamics.

The U.S. machine is the largest superconducting magnet ever made, a cylindrical piece of hardware so fragile and so heavy (40 tons) that it was flown here in a Lockheed C-5 aircraft from Chicago's Argonne National Laboratory, where it was built last year.

The U.S. magnet is one of two that form the heart of this experimental plant. The other magnet is of Soviet manufacture and is made of pure iron weighing 2,000 tons. It dwarfs its U.S. counterpart.

The joint project is part of U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the field of energy and is viewed by U.S. officials as one of the more successful among 11 bilateral cooperative arrangements concluded four years ago. By providing a component to the already existing Soviet facility, the United States shares fully in the results of the experiment. U.S. experts have full access to the Soviet facility.

Impossible to Copy

The magnet, which is on loan to the Soviet Union, has been constructed in a way that it is virtually impossible for the Russians to disassemble it, or copy its precise design, according to sources familiar with the project.

By shipping the magnet to Moscow, the United States is said to have saved an estimated $40 million which would have been required to duplicate the Soviet facility.

Magnetohydrodynamics is a concept that has long been known, but never put into use until the Russians started a tiny pilot plant six years ago alongside the Moscow River. Sited near the Kremlin, this plant generates 2,000 kilowatts of electricity used in part to light up the Kremlin walls at night.

The smaller plant goes under the ironic name of U-2, recalling the U.S. spy plane that figured prominently in one of the low points of U.S.-Soviet relations. The larger plant is called U-25 (U is the first letter in the Russian word for facility), meaning that it has the potential for generating 25,000 kilowatts.

So far, U-25 has produced a little more than 20,000 kilowatts each of the dozen or so times it has been run. That may not sound like much, but it is remarkable for a piece of machinery so new and so complex. It is also enough to light up a small town.

Notoriously Inefficient

Electric power plants are notoriously inefficient, burning oil, gas and coal in prodigious quantities around the world. As much as 70 percent of the heat generated by these burning fuels is lost in the boilers where steam is made, in the turbines where it is utilized and out the stack when it is discharged.

Magnetohydrodynamics promises to cut that loss in half and extend the life of oil, gas and coal supplies by an equal percentage.

There is nothing easy about starting up such a plant, as the engineers here at the Institute of High Temperature know quite well.

First, natural gas is burned in huge heaters that are force-fed a pressurized mix of air and pure oxygen to drive temperatures up as high as 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the point at which some of the gas molecules become electrically charged. At that point, seeds of cesium metal are pumped in to the mix to give them even more of an electrical charge.

The mix is then driven through a ceramic "channel" enclosed by a magnetic field. There are two such channels in the Soviet device, one covered by the 2,000-ton Soviet iron magnet and the other by the 40-ton superconducting U.S. magnet.

The walls of the channel serve as electrodes to energize the superheated gas. The magnets serve to brake this rapidly flowing gas in such a way that most of the heat in the gas is converted at once to an electric current. An efficiency level of 60 percent is achieved in generators that never before did better than 30 percent.

The United States is more than a silent partner in all this. The energy Department next year will ship the Russians an experimental channel to handle the enormous heats encountered in the experiments. The magnet that is here now is expected even by the Russians to be the forerunner of whatever giant superconducting magnets are built to run the first commercial plants.

"Superconducting magnets are the future," admits Mr. Shelkov. "They are smaller, they use less power and their efficiency is higher. There can be no doubt about that."

Western Media Barred

Guru's Free-Sex Doctrine Worries Image-Shy India

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, one of India's most successful gurus, is engaged in a bitter battle with the government over the image that his activities are projecting abroad.

With a program that includes free sexual expression as one way of achieving spiritual peace, Rajneesh annually attracts thousands of foreigners, including many Americans and Germans, to his ashram at Poona, a small city in the hills southeast of Bombay.

They stay, as paying guests, for weeks or months at a time, striving for enlightenment under the tutelage of Rajneesh, who has a long beard and penetrating eyes and who is fond of saying things like, "Sex is divine and has the reflection of God in it," urging his disciples to "do whatever you feel like doing."

Prime Minister Morarji Desai's government, disturbed by an increasing flood of overseas publicity of the Rajneesh ashram, with photographs of naked Westerners and suggestions of orgies, recently banned further foreign television coverage of the controversial guru.

"It is felt that a film on the activities of the ashram would not reflect favorably on India's image abroad," Information Minister L.K. Advani explained in Parliament, disclosing that India had turned down visa applications from reporters and crews representing the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Spanish national television.

A spokesman for the guru replied that the ban on him was "ridiculous and obviously cannot be effectively enforced."

"The minister of information has exposed the ashram — and the image of spiritual India — to grave risks of distortion," he said. "It just creates difficulties for highly respectable organizations, like the BBC, who would prefer to come here with the government's blessing, but it leaves the rest of the field wide open."

The ashram also began advising foreign television journalists how to defy the government ban by posing as tourists when they apply for visas. In general, the press in India is now very free by third world standards, after the rigid censorship of Indira Gandhi's regime, and foreign newspaper and magazine reporters here are free to operate without restriction.

But the government still screens the applications of foreigners planning documentary television coverage. In recent months it has turned down not only the requests from people interested in Rajneesh, but also an application from Thames Television, a British independent company, to make a 30-minute film on untouchables. In rejecting the latter request, the government explained: "It is felt that the preparation of any documentary film confined to a particular section of the population is in principal not considered desirable. Such a film, however objectively made, is likely to give an exaggerated and distorted picture of the realities."

Nature of Spiritualism

The objection to television coverage about the Rajneesh ashram, officials explained privately, is that they think it wrongly depicts Indian spiritualism, which is a basic aspect of everyday life here, as hedonistic and sex-oriented.

Although the government will not confirm it, Rajneesh says that Indian embassies have also begun denying visas to people who say that they want to visit the ashram as pilgrims.

"As my work will grow and spread, more and more difficulties will be coming from the bureaucracy," the guru said in a statement. "One day, it may be necessary for you to go underground. I don't want to create unnecessary troubles. The real thing is to work for your inner transformation."

Fired GSA Aide Asks Agency to Return Papers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — Robert Griffin, fired in July from his No. 2 post at the General Services Administration, has demanded that the GSA return notes and telephone logs he left behind, and has threatened to sue if the papers are turned over to fraud investigators.

"Those are private documents," Mr. Griffin's lawyer, William Daisley, said last night. A letter sent Tuesday to GSA Administrator Jay Solomon by Mr. Griffin asks return of the materials within three days, adding if "you allow my property to be examined without due process . . . I will feel free to file appropriate legal action."

Mr. Griffin told Mr. Solomon that he had learned that the agency "intends to confiscate my property for the purpose of an internal investigation, the purpose of which is unknown to me."

Mr. Daisley said that Mr. Griffin does not know which papers are sought by investigators at the GSA where several government agencies are probing allegations of fraud which they say could total $60 million to $100 million a year.

U.S. Must Repay $400 Million to Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — A judge has ordered the federal government to repay $400 million in customs duties and excise taxes to the Virgin Islands, a U.S. territory with an annual budget half that size.

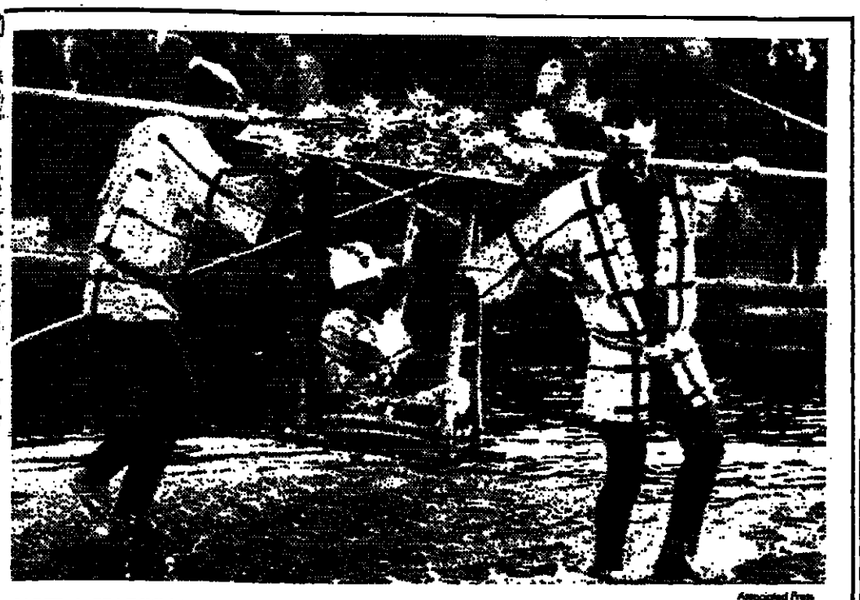
U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch ruled yesterday that the Caribbean territory is entitled to about $250 million in taxes that the federal Treasury has collected on gasoline refined in the islands and shipped to the mainland in the last 12 years.

And he ordered the government to turn over $150 million in customs duties on petroleum products transported from the islands to the mainland.

On Tuesday, Judge Gasch ruled that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was entitled to $105 million in gasoline excise taxes collected by the federal government during the last four years.

26 Drown in India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Twenty-six persons drowned Tuesday when a sailboat sank in a river near Sawai Madhopur, 200 miles southwest of here, All India Radio reported today.



Associated Press

HAVE A HAPPI DAY — These men clad in "happi" coats are not walking on water, but demonstrating 300-year-old techniques of Japan log-rolling as they cross a river in Tokyo. To display their skill, they lift a member of the Kakunori Hozonkai group in a sedan chair.

FBI Says Herrera Headed a $100 Million-a-Year Ring

Alleged U.S. Heroin King Gives Self Up in Mexico

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The man who U.S. drug agents say heads the nation's largest heroin-smuggling ring, a $100 million-a-year enterprise, has surrendered to authorities in Mexico.

Federal agents said yesterday the arrest of Jaime Herrera, the "godfather" of the "Mexican Connection," could lead to more arrests in the year-old effort to break up the brown-heroin smuggling operation.

"He is the patriarch of the largest-known drug organization operating in the United States," said Vernon Meyer, regional director of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

"He is a very powerful man. You might say he's the corporation president."

Herrera, 51, who was taken into custody Tuesday, had been negotiating through his son, Jaime Jr., and a lawyer for terms of his surrender in Guadalajara, Mr. Meyer said.

The DEA has estimated that the Herrera clan — comprised of 15 families and 1,000 employees, about half of them relatives — grosses $1 billion a year and shows profits in excess of $100 million.

The Herreras assumed the lead in smuggling brown heroin — street-named "Mexican mud" — following the 1972 breakup of the "French Connection" that imported more potent Turkish-produced white heroin into the country.

"We hope there will be more significant arrests," Mr. Meyer said.

For the last 20 years, the Herrera family has been known to agents as the major supplier in a pipeline from the poppy fields of Mexico's Durango State in the Sierra Madre mountains to Chicago. Herrera heroin accounts for 50 percent of the city's supply, selling for $1,000 an ounce wholesale and $5,000 an ounce on the street, officials estimate.

Heroin not sold in Chicago is sent on to distribution points in Los Angeles, New York and Boston, officials said.

Mr. Meyer estimated that 90 percent of the heroin sold in the United States comes from Mexico, most of it hidden in cars crossing the Rio Grande into Texas. The smuggling increased sharply with the shutdown of the French Connection.

Filipinos Probe Mystery Disease

MANILA, Oct. 12 (UPI) — A medical team flew today to a remote southern island to contain the spread of a mysterious disease that has killed 40 persons in 24 hours.

The persons died in Pangil-Agan, a fishing village with a population of about 840 that is located 450 miles south of Manila.

Military authorities on the island reported the disease. They could not specify the nature of the disease, which broke out Tuesday, because there were no doctors on the island. The only identifiable symptom was high fever, they said.

Offers to Train American Doctors

Steptoe Pushes 'Tube' Babies in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP) — Babies could be conceived outside the womb at many American medical centers within a year and probably within three months if federal rules preventing the procedure were lifted and training of doctors begun immediately, the doctor who perfected the process leading to the birth of the world's first such "test-tube" baby said yesterday.

Dr. Patrick Steptoe of Britain thus took issue with many U.S. doctors, scientists and politicians who have said that years of laboratory research — and careful consideration of the ethics of "creating life" — are necessary before any infertile American woman can bear such a child.

The overriding ethical issue is the ardent desire of infertile couples for children, Dr. Steptoe said, and a number of American medical centers have physicians and scientists who could with three months' training reproduce his methods.

To help in such training, he said, he might commute between Britain and Washington if an affiliation can be worked out with a Washington hospital.

In particular, he said, he and Dr. John Marlowe, director of medical education at Columbia Hospital for Women, have been discussing a possible joint venture.

On U.S. Visit

Dr. Steptoe, the gynecologist who delivered test-tube baby Louise Brown in Oldham, England, in July, spoke in an interview at Columbia Hospital. He is visiting the United States for the first time since the birth.

Dr. Steptoe called the Department of Health, Education and Welfare regulation that has blocked all test-tube baby research in the United States since 1975 a serious mistake that is delaying help for thousands of women who want babies.

He said that another child conceived in his laboratory is due early next year, and other groups are working with prospective mothers in England, Australia and Calcutta, where a medical group delivered the world's second such child last week.

This rapid development means that joining male sperm and female ova or egg cells in the laboratory may soon be considered normal therapy for infertility, free of the restrictions that the government and hospital review boards place on research.

Dr. Steptoe also disclosed several new facts about the methods that he and his partner, Dr. Robert Edwards, used to conceive the baby.

Until the Brown pregnancy, Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards — and other doctors — had tried repeatedly to join sperm and ova, implant the resulting embryo in a would-be mother and bring the growing fetus to delivery.

British Research

Dr. Steptoe said he and Dr. Edwards learned:

- How to monitor the would-be mother's menstrual cycle to learn the precise time when an ovum could be taken from her ovaries.
- How to make a hospital culture medium or laboratory broth in which to join the female's ovum with the male's sperm.
- The optimum time (2 ½ days for the Brown baby) for implanting the growing embryo back into the mother.
- Implantation must occur through the vagina and cervix rather than through a surgical opening into the womb, because it causes the least disturbance to the embryo and mother during the crucial two weeks before the embryo grows large enough to attach itself to the womb.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. this year named an Ethics Advisory Board to recommend, perhaps early next year, whether HEW should lift its 1975 moratorium on federally funded test-tube baby research.

The moratorium prevents even the joining of human sperm and ova in the laboratory because some persons claim that the resulting embryo is then a human being that may not be experimented with or destroyed.

Dr. Steptoe said that until implantation the embryo is merely potential life, not a fetus. He argued that the benefits of studying such embryos, even if some must be discarded, are overwhelming. He said this study "of the first few days of our lives" may teach doctors how birth defects begin and how to prevent them.

Obituaries

Rep. Goodloe Byron, 49, Stricken While Jogging

SHARPSBURG, Md., Oct. 12 (AP) — Rep. Goodloe Byron, 49, member of a Maryland Democratic political family and considered one of the best athletes in Congress, died of a heart attack yesterday while jogging.

Rep. Byron, a veteran of six Boston Marathons, had jogged 12½ miles of a planned 15-mile outing along the Potomac River when he was stricken.

Brenton Ayer, an aide who was with him, said that he "wasn't breathing hard and looked fine" before he collapsed.

He was an athlete who "knew how to read his body," said Mr. Ayer, adding that "every time we went running and he didn't feel good, he would stop and walk."

Mr. Ayer said that Rep. Byron had slowed down for a while, but resumed jogging just before he stumbled and collapsed. After trying to revive him with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, Mr. Ayer hailed a passing car and an ambulance was called to take Rep. Byron to the Washington County Hospital in Hagerstown, where he was pronounced dead.

Rep. Byron represented Maryland's 6th Congressional District, which earlier had been represented by his father, William Byron, and his mother, Katherine.

Commenting on Rep. Byron's ambitions in 1975, an associate said, "All Goodloe ever wanted to do was be what his father was, a congressman, and nothing more."

Irina Shaliapin

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP) — Irina Shaliapin, 78, an actress and the daughter of Soviet bass singer Fyodor Shaliapin, is dead after a long illness, Tass reported yesterday.

She devoted her life to keeping alive the memory of her father, popularizing his achievements at home and abroad and working to create a Fyodor Shaliapin museum, Tass said.

Ernst Zindel

BONN, Oct. 12 (UPI) — The father of the JU-52 Junkers airplane, Ernst Zindel, 81, has died, it was reported yesterday.

Mr. Zindel's tri-motor JU-52 was known as "Mother Ju" because it was so safe. First built in 1932, the JU-52 was still in service in 1968 as a passenger plane in Africa.

Mr. Zindel was a close co-worker of the head of the Junkers firm, Prof. Hugo Junkers, and headed the company's aircraft construction section from 1927. Mr. Zindel also designed the G-38, the first four-motor passenger plane.

The Rev. Herman Buss

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (AP) — The Rev. Herman Buss, 77, whose Capuchin Soup Kitchen has fed more than 10 million meals to Detroit's poor, died yesterday of cancer at the St. Bonaventure Monastery here.

Father Buss helped found the soup kitchen in 1929 in response to the increased number of poor during the Depression who came to the monastery to beg for food.

He, another friar and members of a Roman Catholic lay group pleaded for food from farmers and Detroit stores and fed soup and bread to as many as 3,600 persons a day.

French Air Crash Kills 5

MONTELIMAR, France, Oct. 12 (AP) — A small plane crashed while landing near here today, killing the pilot and four passengers, airport authorities said.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Friday, October 13, 1978 *

The Street Called Straight

Now that Egyptian and Israeli diplomats are meeting in Blair House, in Washington, to decide the fate of territories that once were the imperial roadways of pharaohs, kings and caliphs, there is a strong possibility that there will be another conference, of Arab states, about the fate of Lebanon. And the two meetings, however far apart in geography and historical context, will surely have deep impressions on one another.

* * *

For what happens in Lebanon has an urgent meaning for Israelis. If, at last, Moslem and Christian can return to peaceful coexistence in Lebanon, it will convey a moral to all the Middle East: that differences of religion and culture may be argued out, but should not be shot out. And if Lebanese Christian fears of Syrian ambitions for a Greater Syria that will incorporate their land are resolved by negotiation, it will give hope to whatever may be talked about in, or flow from, Blair House. Finally, if there is some solution, including acceptable restraints, for the situation of the Palestinian exiles in Lebanon, it will do much to stabilize the Lebanese-Israeli frontier and diminish the raids and counter-raids which have done so much to keep the Lebanese pot a-boiling. It will not, of course, provide a real answer to the issue of the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, but it might give some hints in that direction.

If the Arab meeting takes place in Damascus it should not be forgotten that in that ancient city is what St. Luke described a "street which is called Straight." Mark Twain, visiting Syria about a century ago, commented that that was "a fine piece of irony; it is the only facetious remark in the Bible." The street called Straight was "straighter than a corkscrew, but not as straight as a rainbow."

This play on words does not have implications solely for diplomacy conducted in Damascus. In Washington, the White House (and Blair House is across the street from it) is connected with the Capitol by a fine, broad street, that, to all appearances, is straight and direct: Pennsylvania Avenue. But everyone is fully aware, now that Congress is trying to close out its session without closing out its appeal to November's voters, that common sense has a great deal of difficulty in navigating between the presidential mansion and the legislature's temple. In other words, a street does not have to be misnamed "Straight" in a city where a diplomatic meeting is being held to have people realize that the ironies of diction and the tensions of emotion can do great damage to the human interest the diplomats are trying to reconcile.

* * *

So whether the diplomats, in their odd moments, contemplate a street called Straight or one called Pennsylvania Avenue, they cannot afford to forget the real concerns they are seeking to advance. Lebanon is in most urgent need of peace within itself; it is only a slight extension to point out that what Christian and Moslem need there, Arab and Israeli need in the Middle East as a whole. It is those goals that must be sought directly, through the web of historical, religious and purely selfish desires that influence so many events in the Middle East. Whether in Blair House, Damascus, or wherever leaders gather to solve difficulties by words instead of blows, it is the straight street that must be sought — not the street called Straight.

A Simple No to Unesco

In the name of press freedom, which few of them actually practice, a majority of the world's governments are trying once again to prescribe a code of conduct for the mass media. This foolish effort to codify the irreconcilable values of different political systems almost destroyed the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization two years ago. A more delicately worded declaration this year will not avert that risk. There are many things on which the Western nations should compromise their interests to promote international cooperation and understanding, but the definition of their most precious rights is not one of them.

The proposed Unesco declaration would not enhance the rights or opportunities of a single writer or broadcaster anywhere. For all its talk of "free" and "objective" information, what it really champions is something called "balance"— as defined by the declarers, who are governments. On the freedom side, the document would forever be rhetorical and unenforceable. But by presuming also to describe the "obligations" and "duties" of the media, it would predictably be the pretext for the harassment of native journalists in many nations and for the arrest or deportation of foreign correspondents. The censors and repressors of the world need no such pretext, of course; but that is no reason why the truly open societies should help supply it through a respected world agency.

The declaration would summon the mass media to combat "war propaganda," which in the Soviet Union can be nothing more than a discussion of military doctrines. It would call upon the media to assist in campaigns against "racialism," which a majority of the United Nations once equated with Zionism. It would declare it the duty of the media to disseminate the "versions of facts" presented by states that consider themselves to have been injured by news coverage, which seems to be nothing more than official propaganda. And it would declare it the duty of states, insofar as they legally can, to "ensure" that the media observe these principles.

If pressed to a vote, the declaraton would easily obtain the approval of most of the 144 nations in Unesco. What agitates many of them is frustration over the fact that the world's most sophisticated news organizations are Western in ownership and orientation. And like governments everywhere, they feel unappreciated, misrepresented and even slandered by the media. Egged on by the Soviet Union and other totalitarians, they yearn to control the foreign media at least as much as their own.

The proper but so far futile Western response has been the offer of help to those developing nations that genuinely wish to add to the flow of information, notably by developing their *own* free media operations. Technological assistance and educational exchanges are available for this purpose and Unesco could arrange for them to be provided in the most neutral possible way. It will never be trusted even with that mission, however, if it lends itself to an essentially authoritarian definition of the role of the media.

So while holding out the offer of material help, the Western delegations to this month's conference in Paris need to make it clear that they will not accept the proposed declaration in any form. There is no way Americans can negotiate definitions of press freedom with the Soviet Union or Saudi Arabia or even Brazil. If that becomes the purpose of Unesco, it will surely lose all standing in the West to do anything useful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

China and the West

There is nothing to be gained by Chinese warmth if all it does is to produce greater uneasiness in Moscow and probably worse. Such anxiety might be enough to destabilize the already delicate base of understanding founded on agreements such as SALT. This must remain the crux of world peace and no kind of Chinese advocacy should be allowed to disturb it.

On the other hand, it will do no harm to let Moscow see that the Western alliance has an interest in cultivating China as a counterbalance to rising Soviet power in Europe and elsewhere. It is wrong to make the Soviet Union feel frightened and resentful; it is right to induce caution in Moscow by increasing the likelihood that trouble on one border could mean trouble on two. Sales of defensive weapons to China pose no threat to Soviet security but they could marginally and indirectly contribute to Western security.

Moreover, just as European statesmen make their own judgments over the nature of the Soviet threat without reference to or much influence from Chinas reiterated fears, so European governments can make their own judgments of how far supplying arms to China will seriously touch Soviet nerves — as distinct from provoking angry, self-justifying protest.

Europe's action can be less disturbing than any U.S. action. In the immediate future, however, the care needed must also be influenced by the likelihood of a change in the Soviet leadership with Mr. Brezhnev's failing health. . .Any present cooperation with China would have its limits but within them there is ample room for trust and profit on both sides.

— From the Times (London).

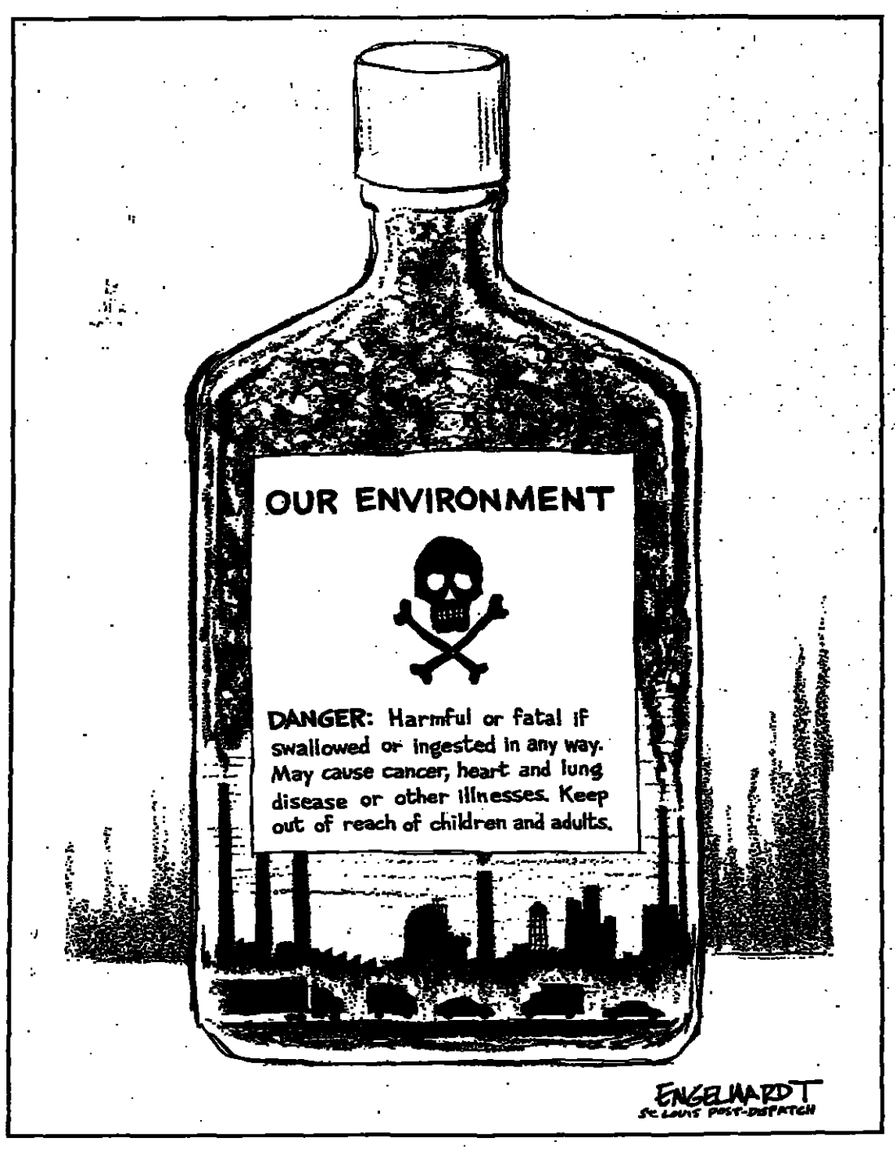
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 13, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York Evening Post says: "For two days now the editors of the great morning papers have had testimony as to the massive swindles involved in the formation of the Shipyard Trust. With one exception all have held their peace. They remain detached from all filthy trades, consumed rather with that gentle detachment taught by the younger journalists. The old school of journalists, however, is likely to inquire whether the news is not really worth a penstroke. It should be shown if the newspapers still have any duty in guiding public opinion."

Fifty Years Ago
October 13, 1928

PARIS — The Immortals can now rise up. The Immortals are those dignified gentlemen who compose the French Academy. What they can rise up in is their new elevator, which was inaugurated yesterday under the cupole where the learned gentlemen assemble and pass on words and literature. While they can, few, however, yesterday did. The first hearty, M. Bertrand, entered the iron-cage and was soon followed by a workmen, who to a nervous entreaty assured M.Bertrand it could hold them both. Thus rose the first Immortal, in a ceremony simple and without rhetoric.



Polish-Czech Link Nipped

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — *This time the police were there in time;* and they brought friends. Radio cars were lying in wait, hidden in the woods, and detectives were ambling about among the numerous tourists at the Peak of Giants on this October Sunday on the border between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The combined operation of Czech and Polish police turned out to be a total success.

The third encounter of a very special kind between delegates of the Polish Workers Self Defense Committee (created after the strikes of June, 1976) and emissaries of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 movement, (formed in January of last year to demand civil rights) did not take place.

The members of both rights groups were arrested near the resort of Karpacz, even before reaching the "Path of Polish-Czechoslovak Friendship," a long stretch near the border where citizens of both countries usually meet without going through the usual fastidious formalities and where the police are less punctilious than elsewhere along the frontier.

This time, however, the police were more conscientious than ever. Adam Michnik and Jan Litynski, two leaders of the Polish group, were arrested on their side of the frontier and released 48 hours later in Warsaw. Jaroslav Sabata, one of the three spokesmen for the Charter 77 group, is still in prison in Prague, charged with resisting arrest.

The combined operation of the two police forces was not really a surprise. What is astonishing is that representatives of the democratic movements of these two Communist countries were able to meet twice before without great difficulty.

The first meeting took place in the Tatra mountains of Czechoslovakia last August for the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of that country. This unprecendented event signified the desire of both movements to cooperate and coordinate their activities and also to give this cooperation a quasi-institutional status. A communique following that meeting declared that the parties had discussed "various forms of cooperation."

The two organizations began cooperating immediately. At the request of the Prague group, the Polish movement informed the Western press of an appeal made in favor of three Czechoslovak democrats who were sentenced to prison in August for having disseminated the text of Charter 77.

Letter Published

Last month, a second meeting was held between the dissidents of the two countries. This time, the delegates decided to set up working committees, to exchange information on a regular basis and to issue joint declarations. At the end of this conference, they published an open letter, signed by both groups, expressing solidarity with "those who stand up for the rights of man in East Germany, Soviet Armenia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Soviet Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, the Soviet Union, Romania and the Ukraine . . ." It also made an appeal in favor of political prisoners within the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, the democratic groups of both nations also agreed to organize "an international political seminar on the significance of independent initiatives in the countries of Eastern Europe." That, probably, was more than the authorities could take. The joint action of democratic groups within the Communist countries led quite naturally to joint countermeasures by the Communist regimes.

The police operation at the Peak of Giants reportedly was very carefully organized. According to Polish sources, it was the execution by political forces of a political plan worked out at the highest level.

It is common knowledge in both Prague and Warsaw that Czech authorities are constantly trying to pressure the Polish government to bear down more severly on dissidents. Ideological issues (the euphemism used in Eastern Europe to designate repression of dissidence) have been high on the agenda of every meeting between Czech and Polish officials.

Vasyl Bilak, the Czech Communist Party's sinister No. 2 man, who is responsible for "ideology," and his aides in charge of propaganda, have often discussed with their Polish counterparts the need to reinforce the "unity of the international Communist movement."

The combined police operation at the Peak of Giants, was part of this effort. What remains unclear is to what extent this "ideological cooperation" with Czechoslovakia may change in the prudent and cautious policy that Poland has observed toward its democratic movements. Up to now, Warsaw has shown a spot of malign neglect toward the 25 clandestine publications — which publish a total of more than 50,000 copies — as well as to the Free University where such subjects as history and sociology are taught, subjects that are banned in the official schools. In addition to all this, there is the uneasy Catholic Church which, in a recent pastoral letter read throughout the country, has demanded an end to censorship, the very basis of any Communist authority.

This type of situation would be intolerable and unthinkable for Czech authorities, as well as for those in the Soviet Union or East Germany, countries which neighbor upon Poland, which are under stricter control and which are very much exposed to ideological contamination.

A Polish intellectual confided recently: "We don't really know how much longer we will be able to live in Poland as in a sort of oasis of tolerance [everything is relative] surrounded by countries that are highly vulnerable to infection from the Polish example and which feel threatened by it. Internal and external pressures are very strong and the only Comecon that really works *is the police Comecon. The dissi*dents' idea of holding an international seminar and their goal of internationalizing the opposition in Eastern Europe may well have been the straw that broke the camel's back.

"If this is really what did it, then we can expect both Polish and Czech authorities will do everything that is in their power to see to it that this seminar takes place . . . not at the Peak of Giants, but in some dungeon in Prague or Warsaw."

Vance to Pretoria: Mission Impossible?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The diplomatic performance of Cyrus Vance in recent weeks has won admiration from professionals and increasing recognition from a public usually drawn to more glittering figures. His vital role at Camp David was generously acknowledged by President Carter. Since then he has brought the SALT negotiations near to agreement and dealt sensitively with the Lebanese crisis — among many items on a grinding schedule.

This weekend Vance is off on a mission that will test his skill and stamina to the full. He is going to South Africa to talk with its new government about the future of Namibia. To many, that will seem a dim and distant subject. But in its way the Namibian question is as urgent as anything on the secretary of state's agenda.

What happens about Namibia in the next few weeks could decide whether there is a real chance for peaceful change in southern Africa. It could decide whether the Russians and Cubans move more deeply into Africa, internationalizing the conflicts there. It could decide whether racial differences in the United States begin to embitter U.S. attitudes toward Africa.

Dangers

Namibia presents such dangers, and opportunities, because of its peculiar history. As South-West Africa, it was administered under League of Nations mandate by South Africa. For years now, the United Nations has been trying to make South Africa give the huge and sparsely-populated territory independence. Last spring, South Africa accepted a Namibian plan drafted by a UN contact group of five Western countries: the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Canada. The plan was for South Africa to withdraw most of its troops, for the UN to send a force and observe elections, and for Namibia then to become independent.

But last month South Africa withdrew its agreement, saying that the UN wanted to send too many troops and delay the election too long. The evident fear was of a victory for the Namibian guerrilla group, SWAPO. To head that off, South Africans said they would conduct their own election in Namibia in early December — an election tht SWAPO and other, nonviolent African parties will boycott.

Vance and representatives of the other four countries in the contact group are going to Pretoria in a last effort to bring South Africa back to the agreed plan. On Monday and Tuesday they are to meet the new Prime Minister Pieter Botha. He has said that, "The door is open." But on examination, those words do not offer much hope.

Botha and other South African officials have said flatly that they will not call off their December election in Namibia. They suggest that, afterwards, the Western five can talk with the elected Namibians about broadening the base of their government and making it internationally acceptable.

But that is hardly a realistic suggestion. The election itself will not be accepted as free or fair by the West. To this day South Africa has not pulled one of its soldiers out of Namibia, or released political prisoners as promised in the agreed plan. Under those conditions, and with most parties boycotting it, the election will be a virtually uncontested victory for the party backed by South Africa, the Democratic *Turnhalle* Alliance.

The South Africans surely know that such an exercise will not be credible to anyone except the credulous. They must know also that, as a result, *even moderate* African states will be more inclined to support guerrilla activity, and that the chances of direct Cuban involvement will increase. Why, then, would Botha and his colleagues proceed on that course? The answer must be that they believe South Africa is now essentially invulnerable to pressure from either black Africa or the West. Or rather, they are convinced that the pressure will consist largely of words, not action. And they have some reason for that belief.

Reality

The other day Zambia decided to use Rhodesian railways again, to ship copper out through South Africa and bring fertilizer in from there. The move demonstrated the reality of South Africa's economic leverage on the continent — and the difficulty the black states would have totally cutting ties with it.

As to the Western powers, South Africa seems confident now that they will not allow economic sanctions against investment or oil or other supplies. The belief is that they count too much on trade with South Africa — Britain notably but also France and West Germany — and so would veto any sanctions resolution in the UN Security Council.

That calculation, for all its plausibility, could be wrong. The five Western countries worked together with rare commitment in the Namibian contact group precisely because they think an explosion in southern Africa would endange their interests as well as Africa's.

Now they must convince Botha that their policy is more than words. The responsibility will rest especially on Vance. Perhaps, meeting that quiet man, Botha will see in him South Africans' best hope for gaining the U.S. understanding that they truly crave.

A Writer-Witness From Iran

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — It isn't often that you meet a person who is putting his life on the line for freedom of speech. But that is what Gholam-Hossein Sa'edi is about to do — by returning to his homeland.

He is an Iranian author, playwright and psychiatrist, who in past years has been imprisoned, tortured and harassed by the government of Iran. News reports regularly tell of the country's turmoil. At the moment, Sa'edi is in the United States arranging with Random House for the publication of several of his books. Invited by the Association of American Publishers, he has been meeting with a number of U.S. writers who gladly befriend artists being victimized by dictators or juntas around the world.

Sa'edi, called by The New York Times "Iran's most popular writer," has been heartened by the unexpectedly strong support he has found among U.S. authors and publishers for his work and beliefs. He could easily absorb this fraternity and remain indefinitely in this country to enjoy a pleasant exile.

But he rejects that option. He is going back to Iran. He will return to Tehran to risk facing whatever dangers or punishments the Iranian secret police may choose to inflict.

Sympathy in the United States for this particular writer — a portly man of 43 who speaks softly and enjoys conversations about literature — is due as much to his own courage as to the honored tradition from which he speaks. He is a writer-witness, given moral legitimacy because he is willing to face down the mentality of terror that has been resisted heroically by other writers: Solzhenitsyn in the Soviet Union, Kim Chi Ha in South Korea, Pra Maoedya Ananta Toer in Indonesia, Mihajlo Mihajlov in Yugoslavia, Samad Ismail in Malaysia.

These are among the lucky few whose words have been internationally hailed. For them, as well as countless lesser-known writers, the Gulag Archipelago has become a franchise of cruelty run by governments so weak in self-confidence that no free exchange of ideas is allowed.

Groups like Amnesty International document the violence used in more than 70 countries to punish writers and others who insist on committing the crime of independent thought. But it is hard for Americans to become roused by the problem. It is distant. It is immense.

That is much the importance of Gholam-Hossein Sa'edi. By raising his voice, he is helping to show that in the pain of one writer now visible in this country, the pain of all writers who are not visible is real.

"When a country is oppresssed," he argues, "the exchanges between countries like Iran and America are not between the citizens but between the governments. But governments do not represent the feelings of the people. This is the duty of the writers and artists, because citizens buy their works by free choice. This is my concern right now — that neither the Iranian nor the U.S. governments destroy the enduring culture of Iran."

Sa'edi says that the most frequent question he is asked by Americans is why return to chaotic Iran when he has a haven here. He admits that he could quietly settle in, do some teaching and writing and live well.

Social Suicide

"But for me" he says, "being away from my country is social and cultural suicide. The source of my creativity is from the atmosphere *that I am in, in which I have grown.* If you take a plant from its roots, it dries up."

How will Sa'edi fare when he returns to Iran? The Washington Post reported last week that "in the past 20 years hundreds of Iranian students abroad who were accused of taking part in foreign demonstrations against the shah were arrested when they came home. Many were jailed for up to seven years." Of late, though, with the country now under martial law and the shah facing the most organized opposition in his 25-year reign, the government has promised a liberalization to bring on a new day of "political freedoms and social justice." Amnesty has been declared for many political prisoners.

Either way, Sa'edi is about to take his chances. His treatment will tell much about the government's new sincerity.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Gap in France

William Pfaff (IHT, Sept. 27) discusses the gap between university intellectuals and the people who administer France. From my point of view, the gap causes maladministration, and a general inability on the part of the technocrats to solve the problems that are peculiar to this age.

The press, both over here and in Western Europe, stubbornly refuses to discuss real problems. Real problems are those which have preoccupied men for centuries. Our present problems, or at least the way they are interpreted, are due to a complete lack of control over the environment. Liberals say that such control is no longer possible. First of all, I would say that control has to exist if we are to have civilized life again. And secondly, how do they know it is no longer possible? They make little effort to achieve it.

The French government has done much more in the way of analyzing modern conditions and their causes than most governments. My only complaint is, that by having a liberal bent, it does not seem to be exerting its utmost to have the laws respected, to control what is going on in the country, or to impose a rational order on society. This is particularly serious in Europe, it seems to me, since civilization has always been transmitted by that rational order.

Personally, I agree with Marx and Lenin, this much at least, that without discipline, without cohesion, without respect for the laws and strong-willed leaders in authority, no country can be run at all (at least according to any minimum standard.)

The experience I have had of intellectuals at modern universities is that many of them are way ahead of the authorities in their thinking and in their understanding of our age. Technocrats, by and large, do not understand the trends, and being very conservative, they block progress; and have blocked it for the past 30 years, with serious results. They have the power, but they do not use it for a constructive purpose, that is to drive the country towards some positive aims in the future. Because of all this, all the *creative energies in each country* have been dammed up, and we are all prevented from going *forward.*

JEROME MINOT.
New York.

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Theater

'Travesties': Odd Trio In Zurich

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT) — Zurich during World War I is the haunt of Tom Stoppard's "Travesties," which Guy Dumur has faithfully translated and which is offered at the Odeon by the Centre Dramatique of Lausanne.

Neutral Switzerland in those years of European upheaval was the refuge of those who sought shelter from the storm. Professional pacifists, deserters, spies and ivory-tower aesthetes found temporary sanctuary there, as did revolutionaries of all lands and brands.

Stoppard prefers the particular to the general, and his background of international chaos is dimly drawn. Instead he focuses on three famous men: James Joyce, Lenin and Tristan Tzara, the founder of the Dada movement, all of whom lived in Zurich at the same time. As Stoppard's title suggests, he sends them up.

Lenin and some mixed company in "Travesties."

Dotage

They are recollected by one Henry Carr, a nonentity in the British diplomatic service - and Carr does his remembering in his dotage, 50 years after the fact. He was best acquainted with Joyce, whom he regarded as an impossible, quarrelsome Irishman, a man reluctant to settle paltry debts.

Tzara apparently was a sort of human mosquito, giving no one peace as he practiced as well as preached Dadaism.

Carr's memory of Lenin is foggy. He saw him at work in the local library before the Germans arranged his passage to the Finland Station in order to remove Russia from the Eastern front. In lieu of information from Carr, Stoppard lets his own imagination roam. In the evening's second half we have the Bolshevik Caesar delivering grandiose post-takeover addresses in which he severely qualifies his credo now that his theories are in action.

"Travesties" is a piece of literate fooling, with overtones of clever undergraduate persiflage. It is often amusing, though both overdone and overlong. Much of it, one feels, will be lost on audiences to whom its artistic and political asides are mere blanks. The gist of its jest is that Carr, witness to history in the making, was too stupid to comprehend what was happening.

Road Company

The Stoppard script requires players versed in the exacting art of extravaganza shadings. In its London National Theater production it got them, at least to a sufficient degree. By comparison, the version of the Lausanne troupe is road company stuff.

Francois Germond is acceptable as the smug, grumpy nitwit Carr. Patrick Lipp, once he gets going (he benefits from a remarkable makeup job), makes a lively Lenin; Jean-Luc Bideau is an odd choice for Joyce, and as he doesn't have his model's melodious voice, songs have been eliminated to theatrical disadvantage. Roger Jendly's Tzara is an escaped provincial musical-comedy jumping-jack, while Andre Steiger's direction continually lapses into slow motion.

Stoppard's mordant wit is best when brief — as in the two playlets that compose "Dirty Linen." What he has written here are several long, loosely-bound skits that are consistent for setting and period, but are unrelated thematically. Indeed, they are in contrast: Were two men and two destinies ever more disparate than Lenin and Joyce? Their only point of contact was geographical. Stoppard, like countryman Harold Pinter, is basically a sketch author. On more extended excursions, the works of both soon become winded.

* * *

"Les Aiguilleurs" (at the Theatre de L'Oeuvre) falls into another category. The product of a young Irishman, Brian Phelan, it is a one-act play in two parts. This stretching of an anecdote, though not recommended, fails to damage what might otherwise be merely a curtain-raiser, for a sense of suspense is strongly retained.

Two daffy old stationmasters stay put in their signal-house — and collect full pay by mail — long after service on a London-outskirts railroad line has been permanently discontinued. They spend their days pretending that they are still on active duty. One telephones urgent orders to the other; on the floor a toy electric train is kept at full charge.

Their happy tranquility is shattered by the appearance of a young, rowdy railroad hand who, because of another bureaucratic mixup, has been appointed their assistant. He learns their secrets and threatens to report them for fraud. The only way they can get rid of this bully, they reason, is to kill him. You must discover the outcome for yourself.

The great world is reproduced in the distorted tiny world of these two old codgers' muddled minds, and this minidrama, faintly echoing the Grand Guignol's prime, has a binding intensity. It is superbly acted by Jacques Dufilho as the more insane oldster, by Georges Wilson as the craftier of the pair and by Fabrice Eberand as the destructive intruder.

* * *

"Succes" (at the Theatre 347) is a spectacle of bandbox proportions by Javier Arroyuelo and Rafael Lopez Sanchez, with music by Carlos d'Alessio. Paloma Picasso, daughter of the painter, has designed the costumes and decor, both wittily *outre* and theatrically appropriate.

The libretto, such as it is, shoots at some already riddled targets, the mockery being aimed at the lurid publicity given in the United States to those who have attained notoriety. It begins with the biography of a glamorous movie star — is there one today under 50? — who has gigolo trouble and daughter trouble and is imprisoned for murder. She re-emerges as a television celebrity after serving her sentence.

In chic, campy style, the production stalks such trendy prey as the vogue for psychoanalysis, a war hero, an Olympic champion, a pop crooner a la Elvis Presley and oriental drug-trafficking — stalks them and the U.S. penchant for reveling in their sensational aspects. A minor revue, perhaps more suited to the cafe theater than elsewehre, "Succes" is made sufficiently entertaining by a tongue-in-cheek performance by an alert and agile company of bright youngsters.

Music

New Paris Concert Hall Will Get in Tune Today

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT) — A radically innovative concert hall makes its public debut here tomorrow night with a program of works composed on the premises and in which the hall itself — which can be "tuned" like an instrument — will literally play an active role.

Concert hall is hardly the right term, although it will do for tomorrow night. It could just as easily be designated a theater, a laboratory, a recording studio, an instrument, or a highly specialized scientific tool, and it will be all of those things separately and sometimes together. And although its capacity of 300 to 400 seats is an obvious limitation for a "concert hall," it will be the site of acoustical research that will almost certainly have drastic implications for concert halls of the future.

The place in question is the *Espace de Projection*, the public extension of IRCAM — the Institut de Recherche et Coordination Acoustique/Musique — the musical research center headed by Pierre Boulez and installed in a four-level, acoustically isolated, building beneath a small square between the Centre Georges Pompidou (of which it is a part) and the Eglise Saint-Merri.

Raw State

In its raw state the *Espace* is a box whose official dimensions are 15½ meters wide by 24 long and 11½ high, with no permanent stage or seating arrangement. The futuristic element of this experimental hall is that it has variable acoustical properties (reverberation time can be adjusted anywhere from 0.8 to 4 seconds — like going from a padded cell to an echo chamber) and variable space.

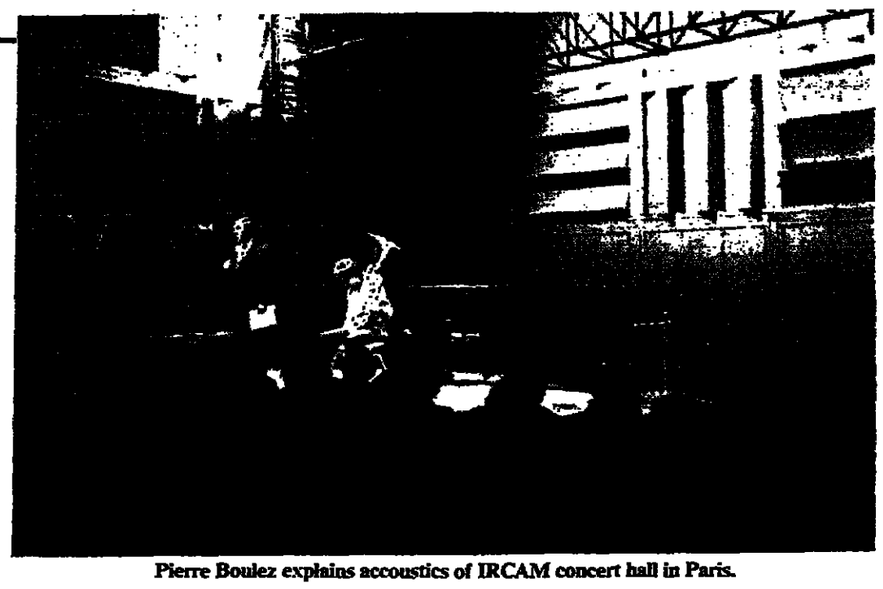
The most visually remarkable element of the *Espace* is the surface of its walls and ceiling, almost totally covered with 172 *periactes*, each of which contains three rotating prisms, each prism with three acoustically different surfaces — absorbant, reflecting or diffusing. Each *periacte* can be independently controlled. With each one having seven different positions; the variability of the room's acoustics is almost infinite.

Another feature is that the ceiling is divided into three rectangular panels, each of which can be lowered almost to the floor, with steel curtains to close off the free space when they are at different levels. Both the acoustical and spatial properties can be fixed in advance and left that way or programmed to change in the course of a performance or experiment.

The *Espace* is linked to the seven studios in the 59.2-million-franc research center, and like them is acoustically isolated on a box-with-in-a-box principle.

The first series of concerts, tomorrow through Monday, comprises two works commissioned by IRCAM and composed with the use of its research facilities, which have been in operation for the better part of a year. "Arcus," by the German York Hoeller, employs a small orchestra and a tape made by computer-modified instrumental sounds. "Wellenspiele," by the Swiss composer Balz Truempy, involves the interaction of an orchestra of piano and 14 instruments with a newly developed (at IRCAM) digital sound synthesizer functioning in "real time."

Although Boulez has insisted on the fundamental research mission of IRCAM, even the scientific studies have a human element. Gerald Bennett, the head of IRCAM's "diagonal" (or coordinating) department, says that the *Espace* will be used to study "new relationships between composer and musician, composer and scientist, composer and audience," and that here "the artistic reflection which is IRCAM's very reason for being will find concrete musical expression."



Pierre Boulez explains accoustics of IRCAM concert hall in Paris.

Sharps and Flats

ON TOUR — Ray Charles and his show will be in London Oct. 13 at the Royal Albert Hall at 7:30 p.m.; in Munich Oct. 17 at the Kongresssaal des Deutschen Museums at 8 p.m. and in Paris Oct. 18 and 19 at the Salle Pleyel at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. both nights.

Rory Gallagher, touring France, is in Dijon Oct. 13 at the Palais des Sports and in Clermont Ferrand Oct. 14; he will be in Le Mans the 16th, Nantes the 17th, Poitiers the 18th and Bordeaux the 19th.

B.B. King, touring Britain, is in Birmingham Oct. 13 at the Odeon at 7 p.m., in London Oct. 14 and 15 at the Hammersmith Odeon at 7 p.m. and in Manchester Oct. 16 at the Free Trade Hall, at 7 p.m.

LONDON — Leo Sayer is at the Palladium Oct. 15 at 6 and 8 p.m., Johnny Mathis at the Royal Albert Hall Oct. 16 and 17 at 6 and 9 p.m., Jack Jones at the Palladium Oct. 16-21, Smokey at the Rainbow Oct. 21, and Joe Pass and the Tommy Whittle quartet at Ronnie Scott's nightly.

MUNICH — Chuck Berry and the Darts will be at the Kongresssaal des Deutshen Museums Oct. 15 at 7:30 p.m.

PARIS — Archie Shepp, with Siegfried Kessler, Wilbur Little and Clifford Jarvis, will be at the Forum des Halles Oct. 15 at 8 p.m. Woody Herman and his umpteenth herd is at the Stadium Oct. 17 at 8 and 10 p.m.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

London Stage

'Lulu' Falls Short of Noel Coward's Best

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT) — Noel Coward's reputation did not suffer the usual decline that follows death, probably because it had suffered that slump earlier, although he lived long enough to be acclaimed once again as a master of high comedy.

But if anything can damage his secure position, it is "Look After Lulu" at the Haymarket, his version of Feydeau's farce, "Occupe-toi d'Amelie," which was first seen in New York in 1959. The play is a mess, and Patrick Garland's direction is messier, although sometimes it is an enjoyable mess.

Coward failed to combine high comedy with low farce, and his own wit, depending often on a suspension or defiance of moral values, undermines the conventional attitudes on which farce relies for its fun.

Amorous Activities

Lulu's amorous activities, as she finds herself unexpectedly in bed with the wrong man or rushes back from her wedding to fling herself into the arms of an impatient would-be lover, excite no disapproval. There is not the fear of discovery in compromising positions that fueled Feydeau's farce. Gentlemen do lose their trousers, but with a stylish aplomb, and seem delighted to be caught parading in their underwear.

Having dispensed with the comedy of embarrassment, based on a propriety that he found ridiculous, Coward is still stuck with the original structure of the play. So he decorates it with some witty remarks that either draw attention to the ridiculous aspects of the original or add momentary irrelevance.

Garland's direction is as mixed, veering from laborious slapstick to attempts at elegant comedy. Some actors stay within the conventions of farce. Clive Francis' hunched, splay-footed butt of most of the jokes is a perfect farcical creation matched by Fenella Fielding, who is encouraged to overact outrageously as a duchess who is also an actress manque.

But Geraldine McEwan gives a less stylized performance — or rather a performance in a high comedy style — as Lulu, which is equally effective, if occasionally confusing: She and Miss Fielding clash horribly in their scenes together.

* * *

At the Vaudeville Theater, "An Evening With Dave Allen" is exactly what it claims to be: time spent with a professional comedian who also plays the professional Irishman and professional drunk. Allen's act is best suited to a nightclub.

He is an able and engaging comedian, though stretching his talents in occupying the stage for so long on his own — he lacks the verbal flair or eccentric personality that would make so prolonged an exposure continually amusing.

What is less pleasing is that for a comic who sets himself up as some sort of social commentator — a whiskey-barrel philospher at least — he chooses the safest of targets (attacking television commercials is the limit of his daring) and hangs whole routines on outmoded attitudes: Do people still threaten thumb-sucking children that the bogeyman will come around with scissors and cut off their thumbs?

Allen seems to think they so, which suggests that it's a long time since he actually took a look at the society he lives in, even if through the bottom of a glass. His habit of setting up straw figures and then gleefully demolishing them soon reduces his act to the level of any other quick-tongued entertainer with a good memory for gags.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 12

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10	5.8	9	54	36½	36¼	36¼	
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	5.5	10	805	23⅝	22½	22½	—1
15¾	9⅝	APL	1	8.8	15	167	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
48⅝	32⅝	ARA	1.64	3.8	10	7	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
31⅝	19	ASA	1	3.4		687	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ¼
14⅞	7¾	ATO	.48	4.0	7	192	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.4	15	905	35⅝	34¼	35⅛	+ ¼
23½	11	AcmeC	1	4.3	9	128	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	.8	8	17	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13	11¼	AdoEx	1.11	8.8		57	13	12⅝	12¾	
8½	4	AdmMi	.20e	2.9	9	13	7⅛	7	7	
32⅞	12½	Adidas	.28	1.0	15	285	28½	27⅞	28	— ⅛
45¾	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.3	5	575	42½	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
15	12⅛	Aguirre				5	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
26¾	15⅞	Ahmans	1	3.9	5	31	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Aileen				90	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	AirPrd	.60	2.1	11	126	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
26¾	13⅝	AirbFrt	1	4.2	13	31	24¼	23¼	24	+ ¼
15¼	11⅛	Alcoma	.80	5.5	17	26	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ¼
18	15¾	AlaGas	1.48	8.7	5	5	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
9¾	8⅛	AlaP dpf.87		10.		21	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
114	102	AlaP pf	11	10.		z50	107	107	107	—1
104½	90⅝	AlaP pf	9.44	9.4		110	100	96¾	100	+1½
91	79¼	AlaP pf	8.16	9.4		z230	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	
93	80¾	AlaP pf	8.28	9.9		z70	83½	83	83½	
22⅛	12¾	Alaskin	.64	3.7	16	97	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
40	15⅝	Albany	1	2.8	11	155	36½	35¼	35⅝	+ ½
9⅝	6⅝	Alberto	.36	4.1	14	38	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.3	10	26	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+1
37	21¼	AlcoA	1.40	3.9	6	1239	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
31⅝	20¼	AlcoStd	1.16	3.9	7	9	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	5.8	10	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26	13⅞	AllgCp	.80a	3.2	9	259	24¾	24½	24¼	+ ⅜
15	3⅝	AllegAir			3	264	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	24½	Allg pf	1.87	7.1		28	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
20½	16¼	AllgLd	1.28	7.1	8	21	18	17⅞	18	
38⅝	35	AllgL pf	3	8.2		10	36¾	36¾	36¾	
23⅞	20⅛	AllgL pf	2.19	9.3		160	23½	23¼	23½	
21⅞	17¾	AllgPw	1.72	9.6	9	432	18⅞	18	18	
19⅝	14⅝	AllenGp	1	5.5	7	39	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
35	29¾	Allergan	.50		16	24	31½	31¼	31¼	
45⅝	34⅛	AlldCh	2	5.4	8	415	37⅞	36¼	36¾	+ ⅜
15½	10	AlldMnt	.80	6.2	9	128	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40	5.4	7	87	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
3	2	AllsSup				16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅝	22⅛	AllsCh	1.50	4.3	6	180	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
16⅞	8⅞	AllrAu	.60b	3.8	12	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
22¼	13⅛	AlphPr	.72a	3.5	6	31	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
32½	38½	Alcoa	2	3.8	9	2231	u53	51¾	52¼	— ¼
26	17¾	AmISug	1	4.9	75	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20	4.5	38	340	50¼	49	49⅛	—1⅜
126¼	81	Amax	pf5.25	4.3		9	123	120¾	121	—1¼
49½	38	Amax	pf 3	6.5		39	46¼	46	46	—½
20⅛	12⅝	Amcord		5.1	8	111	20½	19¾	19¾	
26⅝	19¾	Amerco	1.20	5.4	6	25	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
41⅝	34¾	AmHrc	pf2.60	6.9		4	37¾	37¾	37¾	
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.1	10	207	32½	31¾	32	— ⅛
73	52⅝	AHes	pf3.50	4.9		2	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
19¾	8	AmAir	.40	2.3	6	307	17¾	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
9¼	2⅞	AmAir	wt			151	7½	7⅛	7½	
22⅛	20¼	AAir	pf 2.18	11.		300	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
20½	15	ABaker	1.20b	4.7	7	11	18	18	18	+ ⅛
53	39⅝	ABrnds	3.50	6.8	8	78	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅝
25½	22⅛	ABrd	pf1.70	6.9		5	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
42	37	ABdcst	n1.20	2.9	9	718	u43¼	40⅝	41½	+ ¼
20½	12⅛	ABldM	.60	3.3	9	24	18½	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	AMCon	2.70	6.8	7	67	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	20¾	ACon	pf1.75	8.2		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	ACentry				85	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	16⅛	ACredt	1.30	3.0	11	35	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
32⅞	22⅝	ACryon	1.50	5.1	10	424	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
13¼	8	AmDist				29	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½
36	23¾	ADT	1.08	3.8	10	45	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
11¾	6½	ADudVt			7	11	11	11	11	
25¼	21⅞	AEPw	2.18	9.2	10	272	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	31½	AmExp	1.60	4.6	9	1095	35¼	34½	35⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	11⅝	AFamil	.50b	3.6	6	96	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	21⅝	AGIBd	1.96e	8.8		11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.1		24	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
29¾	18⅛	AGnIns	.90b	3.4	4	427	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
36¾	25¾	AGin	pf1.80	5.4		11	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
13	8½	AHerit	Lf .40	3.6	9	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
23½	16¼	AmHoist	1	5.4	8	89	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
32⅝	26⅛	AHome	1.30	4.4	14	1157	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
142¾	117½	AHome	pf 2	1.5		2	132	132	132	—1½
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.5	12	848	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
18⅝	4⅝	AmInvst	.30	2.9	27	104	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅝	15	AMI	.60b	2.2	11	53	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ¼
7⅛	3⅝	AmMotrs			54	718	6⅝	6¼	6½	
47½	38⅝	ANatR	3	6.5	9	87	46⅝	45¾	46¼	+ ½
18⅝	13¼	AShip	.80	5.6	7	24	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
53⅛	31	AStand	2.40	4.8	7	76	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	ASterl	.32	3.8	20	88	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
37⅞	27½	AmStrs	2.24	6.2	7	22	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅝
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	4.40	7.2	8	1601	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅝
67¼	59¾	ATT	pf 4	6.8		26	67	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅜
50⅞	45⅛	ATT	pf 3.64	7.8		109	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅜
51⅝	46¼	ATT	pf 3.74	7.8		18	48	47¾	48	+ ⅞
14	11	AWatWk	.84	6.9	5	17	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
14¾	12	AWat	pf1.25	9.6		z300	13	13	13	
15	12¾	AWa	Spf1.25	8.9		z550	14	13¾	14	— ¼
23¼	15	Ameron	1	5.2	6	14	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	AmesD	.40	2.8	6	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	27⅞	Ametek	1.60	4.8	10	32	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅞	Amfac	1	5.4	6	69	18¾	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
24⅛	12¼	AMIC	.20	.9	10	330	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.8	15	218	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝
16½	9⅝	Ampco	.60	4.0	8	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
19⅞	8⅝	Ampex				67	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ½
6⅝	1⅛	AmrepCp					3	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21	15½	Amstar	1.35	7.7	12	46	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
8¼	7⅛	Amst	pf .68	9.2		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
55	44	Amst	pf2.65	5.5		2	48	48	48	+ ½
45	31⅝	Amsted	1.48	3.7	9	434	40⅛	39	39½	— ⅝
31⅝	25⅛	AnchrH	1.60	5.2	7	18	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
26	19⅛	AndClay	1	4.0	8	26	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	3.9	9	38	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Anixter	.28	2.4	10	53	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ½
18⅝	7⅝	AnsulCo	.531	3.4	10	26	16	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
26½	15½	Apache	.50	2.2	13	88	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
22½	12½	ApldDig			12	467	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅛
49¾	28½	ApldDig	pfl	3.0		3	33	33	33	
11	2⅛	ApolMg			20	48	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
26⅝	15	ArcoAtl	.84	3.6	8	87	23½	23¼	23¼	
21⅝	13	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	9	125	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			11	54	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
7⅛	4⅛	Aristar			8	91	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅞	18¾	ArizPS	1.68	8.1	7	189	20⅝	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
117¾	108½	ArizPsf	10.70	9.8		z100	110	109½	109½	— ½
18½	9	ArkBst	.40	3.6	8	109	17⅝	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅝
36⅝	29¾	ArkLGs	2.20	6.8	7	49	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	ArlenRty				333	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Armada			15	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22⅝	19¾	Armco			6	453	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
30½	26¼	Arm pf	2.10	7.2		33	29½	29¼	29¼	
21⅝	14⅝	ArmstCk	1	4.9	11	149	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	4.0	6	157	31⅝	29⅞	30	— ¼
25⅞	19½	AroCorp	1	5.0	11	2	20	20	20	— ¼
23⅞	16	Arvin	1	5.9	4	70	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
37	26⅝	Arvin	pf 2	7.1		4	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
20⅝	13	Asarco	.40	2.4		404	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
46⅞	27	AshOil	2	4.3	9	865	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
28⅞	18½	AsdDG	1.50	7.6	7	447	20	19½	19⅝	
20	12⅛	Athlone	1	5.3	6	13	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	20	AtCyEl	1.74	8.0	12	77	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	43⅛	AtRich	2.40	4.2	10	1162	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
190	151½	AtRc	pf 3	1.6		3	u193	191	191	+1
52	45	AtRc	pf3.75	8.3		z20	45	45	45	
68⅛	51¾	AtRc	pf2.80	4.2		60	68	67¼	67¼	— ⅜
18½	10½	AtlasCp			47	37	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.6	18	102	33½	33	33¼	+ ¼
35	12¾	AvcoCp	1	3.3	3	206	31⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅞
70	41	Avco	pf 3.30	4.8		5	66	66	66	— ½
87½	46	Avco	pf 4.20	5.5		2	77	76½	76½	— ½
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.2	10	325	17½	16¼	16⅝	—1
23⅝	14	Avnet	.70	3.3	8	217	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
63	43¼	Avon	2.60	4.5	16	658	59	58	58⅛	— ⅝
		— B—B—B —								
3	1½	BT Mfg				16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	4.3	14	195	9⅞	9	9⅛	
35⅝	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.3	14	205	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	BaldwU	1	4.5	6	9	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
36⅞	24⅛	BldU	pf 2.06	6.0		2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅝	BallCp	1.20	4.5	7	14	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
71¾	15	BallyMf	.10	.2	22	876	51¼	49⅞	50⅝	
28½	24½	BaltGE	2.28	8.9	8	126	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
58½	48½	Balt	pf8.40	8.7		z200	52	51	51	
26¼	17⅝	BanCal	.72	3.2	6	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
26⅝	19¾	Bandag	.50	3.1	10	137	16½	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	16	BankPnt	.60	2.1	6	33	29	28½	28½	
36⅝	29½	BnkNY	2.44a	5.6	7	30	36⅝	36⅝	36½	— ¼
77⅝	13	BkofVa	1.04	6.1	6	34	17	17	17	— ⅛
29¼	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	3.8	10	2686	u29⅝	29	29¼	
40	33¾	BankTr	3	7.7	7	167	39	38⅝	38¾	+ ⅛
29¼	26½	BkTr	pf2.50	9.0		13	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	9	Banner	.10	.6	21	32	16⅝	16	16	
32½	25	Barber	1.60	6.2	10	21	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
16⅝	11¼	BardCR	.60	1.8	15	324	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	3.7	8	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
30¼	12	BarrVW	.72	2.6	11	29	28⅝	27¾	28	
35	17⅝	Basicin	1.20	3.7	10	53	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅜
65¾	31⅝	BatesMf	.80	1.3	42	36	64⅝	63½	63½	—1
54¼	33⅝	Bausch	1.40	3.3	9	219	44⅝	42¾	43	—1½
49⅝	32⅝	BaxtTrv	.40	.9	17	1004	43⅝	42¾	43⅛	— ¼
5⅛	2	BayColP				50	37	49	49	
23⅞	19⅝	BayStG	1.94	9.2	8	15	21½	21¼	21⅞	
33¾	24⅛	Bearing	.80	3.1	9	11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.05	4.1	10	674	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
58½	52⅝	BeatFpf	pf3.38	6.1		17	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
47	27⅝	Beckm	.44	1.0	16	150	42⅝	42½	42½	
41	29	BechnD	.72	1.9	14	427	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
31½	23⅛	Beech	.80b	2.7	10	214	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Beker				52	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39	27	BelcoP	1	2.5	6	119	u39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅜
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44	6.3	6	17	23	22⅝	23	
8¼	5⅝	BeldInt	.36b	4.6	9	19	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅞	BellHow	.96	4.6	10	28	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	1.5	7	80	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
53⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.20	7.9	8	22	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	
24⅝	18	Bemis	1.40	6.0	7	16	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
43⅛	32⅝	Bendix	2.25	5.7	7	102	40⅝	39⅝	40½	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	BenfCp	1.80	7.0	7	255	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
51⅞	45⅝	Benef	pf4.30	9.1		8	47½	47¼	47½	+1
5⅝	2⅝	BengtB			11	290	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
9⅝	2½	BerkeyP			25	111	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	21⅝	BestPd	.16	.5	12	262	30½	30	30	
27⅛	18¼	BethSt	1	4.0		722	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
40⅝	28	BigThr	.72	1.9	15	90	37½	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	14⅛	Binney	.88	3.7	10	2	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
26⅝	19⅝	BlaFSL	1	4.2	6	4	24	24	24	+ ¼
21¾	14¼	BlackDr	.60	3.1	13	605	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.3	7	26	30¼	29⅝	30	
17⅛	14⅛	BlisL	1	6.2	8	15	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	19	BlckHk	1.36	5.9	10	157	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅝	BlueB	1.40	6.5	5	123	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
6⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.0	6	37	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¾	BobbleBr			7	48	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
76	24⅝	Boeln	1.20a	1.8	13	2260	69¾	66⅝	68⅛	+1
33½	22¼	BolsaC	1.25	4.0	7	234	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
32⅝	27⅞	Borden	1.72	5.9	7	129	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	
34⅛	25⅝	BorgW	2	5.9	6	48	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
9⅞	2⅝	Bormans			15	132	9½	9	9	— ½
26⅝	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	9.9	10	28	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
97½	85¼	BosE	pf8.88	9.8		z100	91	91	91	+1
12⅞	11	BosE	prl.17	10.		21	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
16	13¾	BosE	pr1.46	9.9		7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
18⅝	7½	Braniff	.36	2.2	8	246	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	20¼	BraunC	.70	2.7	7	41	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
31½	24	BrlsSt	1a	3.4	11	27	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
40⅝	28	BrlsIM	1.22	3.5	13	1285	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
46½	35½	BrlsIM	pf 2	4.8		3	43	42	42	+ ½
18⅝	13⅝	BrlPet	.43e	2.4	9	341	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
34⅝	25¼	BrkwGl	1.50	4.7	7	5	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
21½	19⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.4	7	35	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27¾	25	BkUG	pf2.47	9.4		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
23⅝	8½	BwnShp	.80	4.3	7	20	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
16⅝	8	Brown	.30	2.1	11	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
30	19⅝	BwnGr	1.80	6.6	6	6	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
16	8¼	BwnFer	.50	3.4	12	141	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
18½	11	Brnswk	.70	4.1	9	453	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
34¼	33	Brnsw	pf2.40	7.1		204	34	34	34	
29	17	BrushW	1.20	4.4	8	69	27½	26½	27½	+1
22⅞	16⅝	BucyEr	.88	4.4	7	279	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
36⅝	27	BuffFo	1.60a	5.7	6	13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Bulova				6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	Bundy	.88	6.5	7	24	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
22½	19½	BunkrH	1.86	9.3	17	29	20⅛	19⅞	20	
19⅝	9¾	BunkR	.70e	2.0	9	64	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
23⅝	17½	Burlind	1.40	7.2	8	197	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
46¼	35¼	BurlNo	1.80	4.0	7	328	44⅝	44	44½	+ ½
8	7	BrlNo	pf.55	7.6		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
48¼	40	BrlNo	pf2.85	6.3		9	45⅝	45½	45½	
23⅝	15⅛	Burndy	.76	3.5	10	22	22½	22	22	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	BrnsRL	.20	4.1		209	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
88	58⅝	Burrgh	1.60	2.1	13	412	78	76	76½	—1½
28½	12⅝	Butlerin	.80	3.1	9	16	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Butles	.32e	2.5	16	13	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.6	8	377	57¼	56½	56⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	5⅞	CCI			5	65	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¼
14	7¼	CI Rty			24	134⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
37½	30⅛	CIT	2.40	7.1	8	215	34⅝	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
15½	3¾	CLC	.24	1.7		9	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¼	CNA Fn			4	609	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18½	12⅝	CNA pf	1.10	6.7		20	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
12⅝	11¼	CNAI	1.08a	9.2		13	11⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
53	42½	CPC	2.70	5.0	9	137	54	53½	53½	+ ⅜
18⅝	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	9.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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After Touching Low Against DM

Dollar Gains on Most Fronts

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished higher against most currencies today after trading at a record low against the Deutsche mark and some of the other snake currencies in the morning.

Gold, meanwhile, reached a record high at the London morning fixing of $227.20 per ounce but then fell back at the close to $224.35, down from $227 yesterday.

Once again, the day's activity seemed to be dominated by speculation on a Deutsche mark revaluation within the snake. Common market central banks were said to have intervened in the morning to keep the snake currencies within their trading limits. However, by the afternoon, trading volume appeared to slacken somewhat. And when Chase Manhatan bank announced that it was raising its prime lending rate a quarter point to 10 percent, the dollar got a boost from short-covering and ended mostly with gains.

In trading for Deutsche marks, the dollar moved as low as 1.8575 DM in the morning, well below yesterday's intraday record low of 1.8660. However, by the end of the day, the rate had moved back up to 1.8742, representing a small gain from close of 1.8700.

Elsewhere, the dollar finished with a small loss against the Swiss franc at 1.5410, down from 1.5425. In Zurich, Credit Suisse said the dollar should be valued at 1.90-2.10 Swiss francs. Such a rate would realistically reflect theoretical buying power of the franc, it adds. At the moment, the Swiss franc is overvalued by around one third, it says.

The U.S. currency moved sharply higher against the yen to 186.55 from 185.50.

Sterling weakened against the continental currencies along with the dollar in the morning, especially after the National Union of Mineworkers disclosed that it would be seeking a 40-percent pay increase for its members after the current wage contract expires in March 1979. However, sterling recovered part of its losses against continental currencies toward the close even though it fell to $1.9847 from $1.9935.

Meanwhile, the dollar edged slightly higher against the French franc to 4.2663 From 4.2650. It also posted gains against the Benelux currencies. However, the Canadian dollar slipped to 84.32 U.S. cents from 84.48.

France Said to Map Pact In $11-Billion China Deal

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The French government is preparing an overall long-term trade agreement with China calling for exchanges of up to 50 billion francs (about $11.4 billion), according to French press reports.

The agreement is expected to be signed in the last week of November during an official visit to Peking of French foreign trade minister Jean-Francois Deniau.

A ministry spokesman declined to confirm the figure, but conceded that the projected accord, still under preparation, will be "very important." Mr. Deniau is scheduled to fly to Peking on Nov. 24.

Meanwhile, Economics Minister Rene Monory announced that the growth of credits granted by French banks during the first half of 1979 will be restricted to between 11 and 11.5 percent, compared with 13.2 percent for all of 1978.

He said restrictions on credits on about 180 banks with a balance sheet of less than 100 million francs will be totally freed in 1979. These banks will have to have been in business for at least 10 years, with credits granted representing at least 10 percent of their own resources.

He also announced a doubling of banks' minimum reserve requirements on sight deposits, effective next Jan. 1, to 4 percent from 2 percent currently. He confirmed that next year's target ceiling for M-2 money supply growth has been set at 11 percent, down from a target of 12 percent in 1978. He also conceded that this year's M-2 money supply growth is likely to attain 13 percent.

The new guidelines for 1979 are even more restrictive, as banks will be required to include within the ceiling, 20 percent instead of 15 percent this year, of credits granted exporters.

The Economics Ministry also announced that French gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 1.035 billion francs in September to 122.063 billion francs.

Bank's Report Optimistic on Dutch Economy

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Dutch guilder generally occupied a middle position within its band in the joint European currency float, or snake, in the 1978 first half before weakening against the Deutsche mark in July and August, the Netherlands central bank says in its report for the second quarter.

In July, the central bank provided some support for the guilder, but the amount of intervention was small. In its report, the bank gives a somewhat optimistic account of trends in the Dutch economy for the four-month period from April through July.

Dutch manufacturing industry recovered during the period from a slump in the first quarter to reach levels slightly above the average for 1977, the bank said. The volume of Dutch exports rose in the period concurrent with an increase in world demand for goods. The sole exception was natural gas where exports declined.

The bank said it expects inflation to remain at 4 to 4.5 percent through 1978 compared with a rate of 7 percent a year earlier.

The bank also announced today that it was raising the bank rate to 6.5 percent from 5.5 percent, effective tomorrow.

W. Germans Up Outlays Abroad

BONN, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — West German companies and individuals increased foreign investment 5.8 percent in the first half from a year earlier while foreign investment in the country declined 12.4 percent, the Economics Ministry said today.

Foreign investment by companies and private individuals increased 5.8 percent to 2.723 billion Deutsche marks from 2.572 billion DM. Foreign investment in West Germany declined to 1.304 million DM from 1.489 billion DM.

North Sea Oil Seen Dwindling In British GNP

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ) — North Sea oil and gas are expected to make a slightly smaller contribution to the British economy and balance of payments over the next couple of years and a somewhat greater impact in the 1980s than previously assumed, according to new Treasury estimates.

The net contribution to the U.K. current account is now forecast at £3.2 billion (at 1977 prices) this year compared with £3.6 billion projected by the Treasury in August of last year. The total is still above the £2.9 billion realized in 1977.

Similarly, the contribution to Britain's gross national product has been scaled back to £2.2 billion this year compared with £2.6 billion previously projected.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Sees Higher Net for Year

Shell Oil expects earnings for 1978 to be up "a bit" above last year's record net of $735 million, or $5.11 a share, John Bookout, president says. He adds he expects to report that earnings for the third quarter and for the full year will be up in the same sort of range as earnings for the first half, which were up about 4 percent from the year-ago figures. He said he was "comfortable" with analysts' estimates that revenues for the full year will approach $11 billion, up from the year earlier $10.2 billion.

Rhone-Poulenc in Hungary Accord

Rhone-Poulenc says it has signed a long-term "general agreement" with Chemolimpex, representing the Hungarian chemical industry, designed to develop exchanges between the French firm and the entire Hungarian sector in petrochemicals, fine chemicals, agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals. No other details were available. Company chairman Jean Gandois says the chemical-refining sector is likely to have significantly higher profits over the next few years and in 10 years may account for 50 percent of group says. Without giving detailed amounts, he says the division's strategy will be to invest abroad, expecially in the U.S., Japan and Brazil, to move into new areas such as electronics and solar energy and to cut out unprofitable markets and products.

Lockheed Expecting L-1011 Orders

Lockheed hopes to announce orders for several more L-1011s by the end of 1978, chairman Roy Anderson says. "Several (orders) are in the mill right now and we hope to be able to announce them before the end of the year," he says. He also stands by earlier predictions that Lockheed's 1978 total net earnings will be "very similar" to last year's $55.4 million and that 1979 earnings are not expected to show a sizable increase over this year. In view of this, he says, Lockheed may decide to introduce new derivatives of the L-1011, although development costs will be charged to income.

Cathay Pacific Buys More Boeings

Cathay Pacific Airways confirms option for the purchase of a second Rolls Royce-powered Boeing 747 aircraft and says it has taken options for another three 747-200bs. Duncan Bluck, deputy chairman of the Swire group and managing director of the Hong Kong airline, says that assuming all options are confirmed, the order for the six 747s is worth in excess of $383 million and the value of the Rolls Royce RB211-524b engines and engine support amounts to $102 million.

Schlesinger Expects Rise in Oil Imports

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Carter administration expects U.S. oil imports to climb to between 9 million and 10 million barrels a day by 1985 from slightly more than 8 million barrels a day currently.

This is the range predicted by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger last night in an interview for West German television.

In Washington, an Energy Department spokesman said Mr. Schlesinger's forecast echoes department predictions of recent weeks and is based on the absence of energy legislation beyond the package currently being steered through Congress. The spokesman said, however, that the administration plans to introduce further energy legislation.

Despite the Energy Department's statement, both oil industry and European energy observers have been confused about what the U.S. administration actually expected oil imports to be in the years ahead. The Schlesinger forecast helps clear up the confusion.

Mr. Schlesinger's 1985 projection is somewhat in line with what oil-industry insiders and oil observers have been predicting. Most forecasters have held that, regardless of the outcome of the Carter energy package in Congress, oil imports would continue to rise into the early 1980s, eventually reaching and perhaps passing 10 million barrels a day.

When President Carter began his push for new energy legislation in April, 1977, he set a goal of reducing U.S. oil imports to between six million and seven million barrels a day by 1985.

Even so, the president maintained as recently as last summer that the United States still could cut oil imports. At the Bonn economic summit, he pledged to "reduce" imports 2.5 million barrels a day by 1985. But he did not say whether that reduction was based on today's imports or on some higher level anticipated for 1985. That point has not been clarified since then.

Mr. Schlesinger, asked whether the goal of six million to seven million barrels a day set in Mr. Carter's 1977 proposals still was realistic, replied that it was not. "We expect we will be importing between 9 and 10 million barrels of oil a day, somewhat in excess of the present amount," he said, adding, "but, the amount would be substantially larger in the absence of the (current) energy legislation. With the legislation, it will be cut by 2.5 million to 3 million barrels a day by 1985."

In Washington, the energy department spokesman said that in the administration's initial projections, without any energy legislation at all, oil imports were expected to run to at least 11 million, and possibly up to 16 million barrels a day by 1985. The initial package proposed by Mr. Carter would have reduced these amounts 4.5 million barrels a day, he said. With the current energy package actually being cleared by Congress, the reduction should be 2.5 million barels a day, he said.

Schmidt Sees Growth At 6% Rate for Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (WP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today predicted that Japan would achieve a growth rate of 6 percent in fiscal 1978 and said that would be an "enormous achievement."

The statement in effect absolved Japan in advance should Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda fail to achieve the 7-percent real growth he pledged at the Bonn summit last July. It also underscored another Bonn divergence from U.S. economic policy, which has been prodding Tokyo to achieve a 7-percent growth to help lure more imports in to Japan.

Italy Output Index Off

ROME, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — Italy's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production registered 121.0 in August, down 1.8 percent from an upward-revised index of 123.2 in July, the statistics institute reported today.

Wall St. Prices Fall; Chase Prime at 10%

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell today in active trading on profit-taking and hesitation ahead of the weekly money-supply report.

During the session, Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's third largest, raised its prime lending rate to 10 percent from 9¾ percent, but analysts doubted the rest of the banking industry would immediately go along with this move to the highest level for the benchmark rate since January 1975.

Chemical Bank, however, raised its broker loan rate, often a harbinger of a higher prime rate, to 10 percent from 9¾ percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.68 points to 896.74 and declines led advences 793 to 667. Volume rose to 30.17 million shares from yesterday's 21.74 million.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said the M-1 money supply fell $2 billion in the week ended Oct. 4 to $359.9 billion. The more broadly defined M-2 fell $200 million in the same week to $864 billion.

Citicorp topped the active list, easing ⅜ to 28⅞. Bankamerica, also active, tacked on ⅛ to 29¼. Ralston Purina, in second place, lost ⅜ to 13⅞.

IBM reported higher-than-expected third-quarter earnings but lost four to 286½ in brisk trading. Exxon eased ½ to 52⅜.

Lockheed lost 1⅜ to 30¾. It reiterated that it expects more orders for its L-1011 jets. Boeing, which sold four 737s to a Canadian airline, rose 1¼ to 68⅛.

Eastman Kodak, reporting higher earnings, lost ⅞ to 64½ while Polaroid picked up ½ to 53.

Teledyne rose 1¼ to 105¼ and Hilton Hotels added 1¼ to 58½.

Canada Renegotiates Eurodollar Credit

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Canadian government in renegotiations with Canadian banks has received more favorable terms on a $U.S.2.5-billion credit line, the Finance Department said today.

The new terms set the interest charges on any drawings on the credit line at half a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate for Eurodollar deposits.

General Dynamics added ½ to 85. The Defense Department cancelled production of the submarine-launched Cruise missile being developed by the company.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange rose in moderately active trading. The index gained 0.14 point to 172.15.

Textile Cuts Opposed by U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Senate, by a voice vote, again went on record today as opposing any textile or apparel tariff reduction in the Geneva trade negotiations.

The Senate added the prohibition to a minor House-passed bill, which now goes to the House of Representatives for possible further action in the closing days of the 1978 congressional session.

Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., offered the amendment, apparently in an effort to prevent the administration from blocking the Senate's previous approval of the textile-apparel trade restriction, which was attached to the Export-Import Bank bill on Friday, Sept. 29.

The legislation to extend the charter of the Ex-Im Bank has been stalled in the Senate, and Congress, pushing for final adjournment this weekend, may decide to approve a continuing resolution to keep the export credit agency in business until next June. If this strategy prevails, the bank would be permitted to continue its operations at current levels in the first half of 1979, while Congress reconsiders the legislation to extend its charter and raise its overall lending ceiling for a longer period of time.

Meanwhile, Mr. Strauss said today every American, every business and every union will "feel the pinch" from Mr. Carter's new program to combat inflation. In the toughest advance description yet of the program scheduled for unveiling next week, he said: "The president is determined to use every lever at his control to encourage restraint on the part of government, business and labor."

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Allied Chemical

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	786.20	697.60
Profits	24.90	20.00
Per share	0.88	0.71
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,370	2,160
Profits	90.70	96.20
Per share	3.21	3.43

Celanese

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	650.00	591.00
Profits	31.00	21.00
Per Share	2.09	1.42
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,920	1,740
Profits	73.00	55.00
Per Share	4.94	3.69

Central Soya

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	633.90	602.90
Profits	4.69	0.39 loss
Per Share	0.31	-
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,200	2,180
Profits	29.89	12.37
Per Share	1.94	0.80

Charter New York

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	13.70	N.A.
Per Share	1.32	N.A.
Net Income	11.67	11.58
Per Share	1.56	1.31
9 months*	1978	1977
Oper. Net	38.10	N.A.
Per Share	4.09	N.A.
Net Income	36.07	32.13
Per Share	4.33	3.65

* : *Indicated Figures*

Chemical New York

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	32.00	26.90
Per Share	2.02	1.77
Net Income	30.00	24.80
Per Share	1.89	1.63
9 months	1978	1977
Oper. Net	88.90	77.00
Per Share	5.61	5.21
Net Income	81.00	74.80
Per Share	5.08	5.07

Colgate Palmolive

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,080	979.30
Profits	47.60	46.81
Per Share	0.60	0.59
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	3,147	2,869
Profits	130.90	124.68
Per Share	1.64	1.56

Diamond Shamrock

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	415.60	386.80
Profits	24.93	40.60
Per Share	0.62	1.08
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,240	1,120
Profits	90.87	117.95
Per Share	2.27	3.14

Florida Power

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	223.70	187.10
Profits	26.04	26.21
Per share	1.58	1.60
12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	728.90	643.30
Profits	77.83	75.43
Per share	4.49	4.34

Int'l Business Machines

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	5,280	4,580
Profits	815.90	690.40
Per Share	5.60	4.66
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	14,630	13,090
Profits	2,090	1,920
Per Share	14.34	12.92

Marine Midland Banks

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	6.99	4.58
Per Share	0.55	0.36
Net Income	8.74	4.55
Per Share	0.70	0.36
9 months	1978	1977
Oper. Net	16.51	13.92
Per Share	1.31	0.93
Net Income	19.57	13.92
Per Share	1.56	1.10

Mead

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	605.70	465.40
Profits	35.61	28.15
Per Share	1.54	1.19
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,720	1,330
Profits	87.71	75.72
Per Share	3.78	3.16

Morgan (J.P.)

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	69.10	54.98
Per Share	1.69	1.35
Net Income	64.83	54.27
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.

National Detroit

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Oper. Net	19.19	14.36
Per Share	1.61	1.20
Net Income	18.86	14.42
Per Share	1.58	1.20
9 months	1978	1977
Oper. Net	50.17	39.72
Per Share	4.22	3.30
Net Income	49.69	40.67
Per Share	4.18	3.38

PPG Industries

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	704.70	648.00
Profits	45.60	40.40
Per Share	1.44	1.29
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,060	1,870
Profits	131.50	118.60
Per Share	4.18	1.29

Teledyne

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	588.50	550.70
Profits	41.93	56.28
Per Share	3.24	4.29
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,790	1,620
Profits	160.40	130.50
Per Share	12.29	9.91

Time

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	407.70	303.10
Profits	25.58	19.36
Per share	1.25	0.95
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,160	882.30
Profits	87.29	59.54
Per share	4.26	2.93

United Telecommunications

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	366.20	313.50
Profits	38.49	31.53
Per Share	0.66	0.56
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,050	899.80
Profits	111.60	93.50
Per Share	1.92	1.72

Walter (Jim)

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	515.90	436.10
Profits	29.40	28.26
Per Share	1.70	1.63
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,730	1,440
Profits	87.75	79.43
Per Share	5.50	4.56

Other Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Consolidated Bathurst

9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	36.60	12.70
Per Share	1.620.53	

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

Japan

Ito Ham Provisions

6 months	1978	1977
Revenue	98,336	95.573
Profits	2,543	2,255

(Figures in Yen)

NYSE Trading Closing Prices December 12

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
25¼	13	FlexIV .80	4.9	4	118	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
39⅝	18¼	FlnIkl 1.40b	4.8	6	21	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
53⅝	37¼	FlaECst		11	28	41½	41	41	— ⅜
30¼	21½	FlaGas 1.44	5.8	6	73	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	FlaPL 2.08	7.6	6	318	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	28⅝	FlaPow 2.76	8.8	7	108	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
31⅝	17¼	FlaSil 1.60	6.8	4	20	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
43½	29⅝	Fluor 1.20	3.8	7	231	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
103	74	Fluor pf 3	3.9		11	77	77	77	+1
23¼	15	FootC 1.40	7.5	6	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
51⅞	39	FordM 3.60	8.6	3	742	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	16¼	ForMk 1.24	6.2	5	26	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
37⅝	26⅝	FMC pfl.80	5.7		1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
15	12⅛	FtDear 1.24	10.	31	12½	12⅜	12⅜		
42⅝	27¼	FtHowP 1.08	2.8	11	34	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
40¼	24⅛	FosWh 1a	3.3	7	92	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	
19¼	8¼	Foxmal .50	3.8	12	248	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅛
44⅝	24⅛	FourPha		13	253	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	27⅝	Foxboro 1.10	3.4	9	75	32⅞	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
11⅜	5⅛	FrankM .30	5.7	7	133	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
33¼	18⅛	FrpMin 1.60	5.2	17	521	31⅛	30½	30⅝	— ¼
20	9	Frightr .22	1.5	12	53	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
34⅛	24	Frueht 2.20	8.1	4	90	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
14	7½	Fuqua .40	4.1	5	206	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
15½	12½	Fuqua pfl.25	9.5		2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
G—G—G									
15⅝	9⅜	GAF .68	5.8		3228	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	7.5		45	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
32	22⅞	GATX 1.80	7.2	19	51	25	25	25	
40	31	GAT pf 2.50	7.6		1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
22½	7⅛	GCA .15	1.0	10	22	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
14	6¼	GDV		4	120	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅜	GF Eap			2	5	5	5	
4	1¼	GMR Pr		9	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	4⅜	Gable		11	17	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
38⅛	24	GamSk 1.40	5.6	6	13	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	34¼	Gannett 1.40	3.3	14	73	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞	—1⅛
17½	6⅜	GapStr .30	3.5	5	72	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	15½	GardDn	1	5.1	9	111	19⅝	19⅝	19½ — ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	GarInk 1.14	5.8	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
15⅝	12⅜	GasSvc 1.28	8.7	7	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
9⅜	6½	Gatewy .60	9.1	3	15	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40	23⅜	GearHO .28	.8	17	46	34⅜	33½	33½	— ⅜
34⅝	19	Geico .70	2.5	11	25	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
24⅞	17⅛	GemCo		3	22	21⅝	22	22	+ ⅜
14¾	13½	Gemin 1.20a	8.0	10	15	15	15	15	
11⅜	8⅝	GAlnv .92a	9.8		18	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
42½	27¼	GnAmO .60	1.5	22	132	39¾	39⅛	39¼	+ ¾
18	11⅛	GnBcsh .80	5.7	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20¾	11⅛	GnCable 1.10	6.9	9	270	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
24⅝	20½	GnCbl pr1.94	8.8	14		22⅛	22	22	— ¼
45¾	26½	GClnma 1.12	3.2	9	15	36	35½	35½	— ¼
73½	37	GenDyn		82		78⅝	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
54	35½	GnDyn pfwi4.25		8.0	13	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
57⅝	43⅝	GenEl 2.60	5.4	9	546	48⅞	48⅛	48¼	— ⅜
35¼	26½	GnFds 1.80	5.5	8	31c	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
29¼	21¾	GnGtn 1.50e	5.6	18	28	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
12	8½	GnHost .60	5.4	62	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
41⅜	19⅝	GnInst .60	2.0	8	102	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
21½	11⅛	GenMed .44	3.5	11	91	12⅞	12⅝	12½	— ½
34⅛	26⅝	GnMills 1.16	3.9	11	67	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
66⅞	54	GnMot 6e	11.	5	3954	56⅞	56⅛	56½	+ ⅛
53½	46⅝	GMot pfA 7.75	7.9		1	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
71¼	62¼	GMot pf 5	7.9		17	63⅝	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	9⅛	GnPort .60	5.1	6	45	11⅝	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	16⅝	GPU 1.80	9.9	8	105	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5	GnRetr			70	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
33⅝	23½	GnSlant 1	3.8	10	495	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	5⅞	GnSteel .25r	4.8	7	22	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
32⅛	27⅞	GTE 2.48	8.7	7	813	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	
34⅝	29⅞	GTE pf 2.50	8.5		300	29¼	d29¼	29¼	—1
28⅝	25⅝	GTE pf 2.48	9.4		5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¾	GTFI pf1.25	9.3		z100	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
31⅝	22½	GTire 1.50	6.0	5	105	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
8½	3⅞	Genesco			240	4⅛	4	4	
32⅝	22⅝	Genstr 2		6	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
41¼	31	GenuPt 1.10	2.9	14	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
32½	23½	GenPac 1.10	4.3	9	534	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	24	GePw pf2.52	10.		8	24½	24½	24½	
29¼	25½	GePw pf2.75	11.		9	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
87⅞	76	GePw pf7.80	10.	z100		77	77	77	—1⅛
86	73	GePw pf7.72	10.	z100		74¼	74¼	74¼	
31⅞	20	Gearsc .51e	1.8	9	92	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	25⅞	GerbPd 1.50	5.0	9	65	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ¼
44⅝	33¼	Getty 1.20	3.3	10	298	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	
18½	18	Getty pf1.20	6.6		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	GlantPC .60	8.0	25	15	7⅝	7½	7½	
20¾	8⅝	GlbrFn .90	5.2	5	42	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	10	GldLew .70	4.0	5	103e	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
23⅝	14	GlfStHill 1.20	5.9	5	51	21⅛	20½	20½	+ ⅛
33	23¼	Gillette 1.60	6.2	9	210	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
12¼	6¼	Ginosinc		6	58	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
23⅜	12	GleasW .60	3.6	7	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
20	8⅜	GlobMar		12	76	14	13¾	14	
12⅞	10⅜	GldWFn .50	4.2	4	125	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
23⅜	16⅝	Goodrh 1.32	7.9	5	148	17	d16¼	16¼	— ⅛
18½	15⅜	Goodyr 1.30	8.2	6	580	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
22½	15	GordJw .60	3.4	5	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
34¼	22⅜	Gould 1.60	5.8	7	76	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
32⅜	23⅜	Grace 1.90	6.9	7	229	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼
32⅝	25⅝	Grace wd		4	47	27½	27	27	— ⅛
38	26½	Grainpr .7e	2.3	12	9	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
17¼	11	Granitvl 1	8.8	9	81	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
19⅜	13⅝	GrayDr .80	5.7	5	13	14	13⅞	14	
9¼	5	GlAtPc .15e	2.6	44	486	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	+ ⅜
38	24⅝	GtLkD 1a	2.8	5	20	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
34¼	22	GNIrn 2.25e	9.8	17	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
37½	23⅜	GtNaNk 1.40	4.4	8	118	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	18¼	GlWFin 1	3.7	5	94	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
35⅝	16⅛	GGiant 1.06	3.5	13	12	30⅛	30½	30½	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅛	Grevh 1.04	9.0	8	149	11⅝	11½	11½	
1⅛	7-16	Grevhnd wt			217	17-32		½	17-32
11⅞	7⅜	GrowC .44	4.6	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	GtNRty			116	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
24⅞	14⅜	Grumm 1.20	7.1	6	34	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	Guardin .36	2.4	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
16¼	11	GlfWstn .70	5.0	4	167e	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
72½	68½	GlfW pf 5.75	8.4		1	68⅝	d68⅝	68⅝	— ½
78	55¼	GlfW pr 3.87	5.7		9	69	67½	68	+ ½
36⅛	28¼	GlfW pf 2.50	7.8		4	32½	32⅛	32¼	+ ¼
27	22¼	GultOil 1.90	7.5	-8	1498	25¼	24¾	25¼	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
14	8⅛	GulRes .25	2.8	10	306	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
19½	14	GulR pf1.30	8.7		2	15⅛	15	15	— ½
19⅝	15½	GulR pf1.60	9.8		7	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
14¼	11⅝	GltStUt 1.24	10.	7	188	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
56¼	47	GltSU pf4.52	9.6		z10	52½	52½	52½	—3⅜
16⅝	12⅛	GultUtd .88	6.5	6	79	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ½
11⅞	6	Gulton .30	3.3	9	47	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
H—H—H—									
4⅝	2⅝	HMW		27	7	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
31	19½	HallFB 1.10	4.2	11	303	26⅛	25⅞	26	
27¾	19	HallPr 1.80a	3.0	11	22	26¼	26¼	26¼	
78⅜	54½	Hallbr 1.80	2.8	9	272	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— ½
26⅞	16¼	HamrP 1.40	6.7	7	49	21⅛	21	21	— ½
17⅜	14¼	HanJS 1.51e	10.		22	14¼	14¼	14¼	
22⅜	17⅞	HanJl 1.90e	10.		61	18⅞	18½	+18½	— ⅛
24¼	9⅜	Hndlmn 1	6.1	7	x63	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
16	14¾	HandyH .60	3.9	8	24	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
60⅜	25	Hanes 1.72	2.9	11	5	59⅞	59½	59½	— ⅜
41¼	30	Hanna 1.80	5.8	11	50	31⅜	30⅞	31	
35½	25½	HarBrJ 1.44	4.3	10	219	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	8¼	Hardees .20	1.8	5	46	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Harnisfr 1	5.8	9	1289	17½	16	17¼	+1⅜
40½	15⅜	Harrah .50	2.6	9	63	20	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
34⅞	26⅜	HarrBk 1.60	6.0	6	31	27⅞	27½	27½	
37	27	Harris .60	1.8	15	143	32⅞	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	25⅜	Harsco 1.80	5.9	7	398	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
16	10	HartSM .80	7.1	5	144	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	16⅛	HartfHk .56	2.4	15	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
14¼	6⅜	HartfZd .40	4.3	4	30	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
17⅞	14⅝	HattSe 1.50	9.9	10	13	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	24	HwlEl 2.24	8.6	7	18	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅜	HayesA 1.28	7.5	9	61	17⅛	16⅞	17	
17¼	9½	Hazelin .40	3.5	6	24	11⅛	11½	11½	
27⅜	15	HealthTec		6	42	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
14½	8½	Hecks .24	2.5	7	18	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅜	HecMn		78	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	19¾	HelmB 1	4.0	6	10	25¼	25	25	— ½
44¼	33¾	Helmrl 1.80	4.5	9	131	40¼	39¾	40	+ ¼
34⅜	27½	HelnJ pf1.70	5.6		58	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6	HeleneC	4	38	8¼	8½	8½		
21¼	15½	Hellrlnt 1.10	6.6	6	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
50¼	33	HelmrP .48	1.1	10	7	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
2	1¼	HemCap		13		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅜	7⅛	HemInc .66e	8.9		7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
18⅜	12¼	Hercules 1	6.0	8	276	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
23½	18½	Hershy 1.30	6.6	6	13	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	5½	Hesston		39	79	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
31⅜	23⅜	Heublin 1.52	5.2	10	118	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
92¼	61⅜	HewlPk .60	.7	17	411	88⅞	87¼	87½	— ⅛
11⅝	5½	HghVlt .10	1.5	11	32	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	17½	Hillenbd .94	3.1	9	4	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ½
45½	22¾	Hilton 2	4.0	11	54	50½	49⅜	50	
25½	25	Hilton wi			27	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
23¼	16¼	Hobart 1.08	6.5	7	43	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅜
32⅜	14⅛	Holiday .56	2.9	9	461	19⅞	19	19⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	15	HollyS		34		16½	16⅜	16⅜	
11¼	10	HmeG pf1.10	11.		6	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
40	29⅜	Homestk 1.10a	3.5	13	188	31½	30⅝	31¼	— ⅛
72⅜	43	Honwll 2.20	3.3	9	321	68⅛	67¼	67⅜	— ⅜
25½	17½	HoovU 1.24	5.4	7	32	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
5⅛	1¼	Horizon		28		2⅜	2½	2⅝	
34½	24⅞	HosPCp .40	1.3	14	167	31¼	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅛
27	12	HostInR .48	2.6	8	75	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
33⅞	14½	Houdle 1.20a	3.6	11	246	33⅜	33	33⅛	— ¼
41¼	27½	Houdpf 2.25	5.5		1	41	41	41	
30¼	18⅛	HousM 1.40	4.8	6	42	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ½
11⅜	5⅛	HousFb .36	6.3	7	1945	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	16⅞	HousNP 1.45	7.9	6	155	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
39½	27	HouP pf2.50	8.4		10	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
33⅜	26⅜	HoustIn 2.12	7.4	7	405	28⅞	28¼	28½	— ⅛
29½	19¾	HousNG 1	4.2	7	260	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
17	9	HowdJn .40	4.0	7	564	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
18½	15⅜	Hubbrd 1.52	9.1	9	11	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	13½	HudsnA		55	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅜	HudsnB		56	30	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
46½	28⅞	HughsTl .92	2.1	11	349	44½	43¼	43⅞	— ⅜
24½	14¼	Human .50	2.2	15	25	23⅜	22⅞	23	— ⅜
24⅞	21½	Hurfld pf2.50	12.		92	21¼	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅞	HurtCh .40	3.1	12	17	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16½	8⅛	HuntIR		7	8	12½	12½	12½	
24	10¾	HuttEF .68	4.2	4	55	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
14⅜	9⅞	Huyck .72	6.5	9	25	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
I—I—I—I—									
32½	19¾	IC Ind 1.68	6.7	6	43	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
51	39⅜	IC In pf 3.50	8.6		5	40½	40¼	40½	
7¾	4	ICN		85	46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
47⅞	34	INACp 2.60	6.5	5	44	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ½
19¼	16¼	INAin 1.62	9.8		14	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼
13	9⅝	IU Int .95	9.5	5	285	10⅜	10	10	
21¼	15⅜	IUInt pf1.25	7.8		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17	13⅜	IUInt pf1.36	9.4		9	14½	13⅞	14½	
27⅞	24	IdahoP 2.28	9.3	8	48	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
28	18⅜	IdeaIB 1.60	7.4	6	45	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
8⅜	4½	IdeaIT .24r	5.2		51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27¼	21⅜	IllPowr 2.28	9.7	8	488	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
29¼	24	IllPow pf2.35	9.4		z20	25	25	25	
47¼	41½	IllPow pf3.78	8.8		z3500	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
24¼	13⅛	ImpiCp .80	4.6	4	88	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
19⅞	13⅜	INCO .40	2.6	21	287	15½	15¼	15⅜	
7¼	5⅛	InCCop		5	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	68	IndIlN pf7.08	11.		z910	69	d64	64	—2⅞
24⅜	19⅞	IndIlN pf2.15	11.		36	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
24⅞	21	IndIlN pf2.25	11.		33	21⅜	d20¼	21¼	+ ⅛
27¼	24	IndGas 2.40	9.1	5	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	IndIPL 2	9.0	11	x149	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅜
88½	81	InPL pf 6.25	7.5		x1	83	83	83	— ⅜
20	16⅛	IndInat 1.44	8.7	5	9	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	11⅞	Inexco .10	.6	16	208	16⅜	15⅝	16	— ⅛
64¼	45½	IngerR 2	6.6	7	106	46	d45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
44	31⅜	IngR pf 2.35	7.4		16	32¼	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	IngrTec .50	3.7	7	11	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
41⅞	33½	InlndSt 2.80	7.9	6	60	35⅜	35⅜	35½	— ½
17¼	11½	Insilco .94b	7.7	5	62	12¼	12	12¼	
19½	13⅛	Insilc pf1.25	8.5		2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr		17		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
21	10½	Integon .44a	2.5	8	129	18¼	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	19⅛	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.5		22	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
45⅜	34⅜	Interco 2.20	6.2	6	52	35⅜	35½	35⅜	+ ⅛
28	12½	IntDiv 8.11e		8	4	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
29⅞	24	Intrlk 2.20	9.5	19	22	24⅛	d23⅛	23⅛	—1
18⅞	10	IntAlum .50	3.6	8	32	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
304½	234⅜	IBM 11.52	4.2	14	883	278½	275½	276	—2

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
27⅜	19⅜	IntFlav .68	2.9	15	440	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	26¼	IntHarv 2.10	6.1	6	411	35⅞	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅜
43½	34	IntMin 2.60	7.3	6	187	35⅞	35½	35¾	+ ½
48	42¾	IntMnr pf 4	9.5		1	42	d42	42	+ ⅛
25½	17	IntMult 1.10	5.8	7	24	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
49¼	35⅛	IntPaper 2	5.2	8	358	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
16	6½	IntRect .25	2.4	7	55	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅜	IntTT 2.20	8.1	6	791	27⅞	27	27¼	— ⅛
61¼	47½	IntTT pfH 4	8.0		1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
56¾	45	IntTT pfJ 4	8.6		2	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
55⅝	44⅝	IntTT pfK 4	8.9		50	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
61½	53	IntTT pfO 5	9.5		4	53⅛	d52⅝	52⅞	— ⅜
41¾	32⅜	IntTT pf2.25	6.6		2	34	34	34	
58¼	50	IntTT pfL50	9.1		31	50	d49½	49½	— ½
23⅝	15⅜	Intrpce 1.30	8.1	5	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
93	63⅜	Intrpce pf 5	7.8		6	64	d63½	64	+ ⅛
39¼	26	IntrpGs 1.60	4.9	7	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
17⅛	14	IntstPw 1.50	9.8	10	24	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ¼
38¼	17	Intrwoy .60	2.6	4	89	23½	23	23	— ½
53¾	27⅛	IowaBE .52	1.0	7	37	50½	50	50	— ½
17⅜	14¼	IowaEl 1.50	10.	8	22	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
22½	19¼	IowaIG 1.92	9.5	7	21	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
28	23⅜	IowaPL 2.40	9.5	7	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 12

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Sls. 100s	Yld. %	P/E	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	12	Sabine .56	1.9	16	18	29¼	28½	29	+ ⅜
5⅛	3	Safeskin .24	1.9	13	142	12¾	12½	12½	+ ½
35⅝	20½	Safeway 2.20	5.0	9	27	44	43¾	43¾	— ¾
10⅝	5	SagaCp .44	3.1	8	57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
22⅛	15	SJoMn 1.30	4.5	11	50	29¾	29	29	— ⅜
12⅝	5	SJoLP 1.26	9.3	6	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
35⅞	31	SLSeF 2.50	6.2	6	30	40½	40	40½	
10⅝	5	SPaul 1.02e	9.1		34	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
25½	21	StRegP 1.72	5.1	9	129	34	33⅝	33⅝	
6⅛	5	Saland .40	5.0	5	x48	8¼	8	8	
14¼	5	Sambos .60	3.5	10	248	17⅞	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	8	SDieGE 1.44	9.4	7	142	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5	SJuanR .99t	7.2	25	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13½	9	Sanders .10e	.5	10	138	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
32½	25	SFeInd 2.20	6.2	7	99	34¼	33⅝	35⅛	— ¼
8⅝	5	SFein pf .50	5.1		10	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
22¾	15	SFeInl .60	1.6	16	390	39⅛	38¼	38⅛	— ⅜
13½	9	SgtWsl .72	3.7	9	8	u19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	3	SaulRE			35	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
3	1	SavASto		26	226	u 7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
5¾	5	SavOnD .32	2.8	10	45	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
11⅛	5	SavEIP 1	8.2	4	53	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
12	5	SavE pf1.28	9.8		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅝	5	Savin .50	2.9	4	444	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Saxon		11	1882	u 8½	7¾	8	+ ¼
4	2	Schaefer			10	4⅝	3½	4⅝	
26¼	5	SchrPto 1.24	3.8	10	507	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
10¼	5	Schlitz .40	3.0	36	120	13½	13¼	13½	
62½	5	Schlmb 1.40	1.6	17	923	90½	89⅝	90½	— ⅜
16¼	5	SCOA 1	3.2	8	39	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ⅝
4⅞	3	ScotLod .36r	7.2		69	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
23	5	ScotFet 1.60	5.2	8	362	31⅛	30½	31	— ⅛
20⅛	5	ScotIF .64	3.0	10	77	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	5	ScotFP .84	4.9	9	710	17¼	16⅞	17	
11¾	5	Scottys .36	1.7	10	22	21⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅛
18⅝	5	Scovill 1.40	6.1	7	81	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ¼
45¼	5	Scovill pf2.50	4.6		2	55	54½	54½	— ½
5⅞	5	Scudder		16	90	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
8⅝	5	Scud pf .81e	8.6		11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
13	5	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12	5	SeaCont .42	1.4	8	321	30¾	29½	30⅜	+ ⅞
15	5	SeaBrd 2.20	6.7	5	204	33	32¾	32⅞	
19¼	5	SeabWA .30	2.4	5	157	13¼	12¾	13⅜	— ⅜
24¼	5	Seafst .96	3.4	9	39	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ¼
19¼	5	Searm .92	3.3	11	323	29	28¼	28¼	— ¾
14⅝	5	SealPw 1.10	4.1	9	13	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
11	5	SearleG .52	3.7		288	14	13¾	14	
22¼	5	Sears 1.120	4.8	9	2826	23¾	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
7⅝	5	Seatrain			19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28¼	5	Sedco .52	1.3	10	157	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅜
13¼	5	SelgLf 1.20b	8.2	6	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	5	SvCpInt .28	2.9	7	21	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
16¼	5	Servmt 1.50	3.2	13	1	46½	46½	46½	
8⅛	5	Shaksper .48	3.6	8	12	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
16	5	Shaklee .68	3.8	6	81	18⅝	18	18	
15¾	5	Shapell .15	5	3	51	27⅞	27⅞	27½	+ ⅛
6	5	ShearH .20	2.1	6	239	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	+ ¼
27⅝	5	ShellOil 1.80	5.0	7	141	36⅝	36	36	— ½
37⅝	5	ShellT 1.32e	2.9	8	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ½
11	5	ShelGlo .70	5.7	5	54	12¼	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
19	5	ShelG pf1.35	7.1		2	19	19	19	— ⅛
19¾	5	Shrwin			19	24⅝	24⅝	24¾	
49	5	Shrw pf4.40	8.2		x100	53½	53½	53½	— ½
14⅝	5	SierPac 1.22	8.6	8	73	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	5	Signal 1.36	2.4	8	214	57⅛	56½	57	
30⅝	5	Signode 1.48	4.8	8	7	37½	37¼	37¼	
5⅝	5	SimPrec .24	1.2	15	20	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
10⅝	5	SimpPot .56	4.8	12	211	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
17½	5	Singer .80	4.3	4	283	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ½
33½	5	Sinpr pf2.50	9.9		6	35¾	35½	35½	
30⅝	5	Skaggs .70	2.4	10	69	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
11⅛	5	Skil Co .40e	2.4	7	22	16¾	16½	16½	
17⅛	5	Skyline .48	3.5	10	363	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	5	SmithA .48	5.0	5	15	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
27⅝	5	SmithInt .92	1.9	11	298	50½	49⅝	49⅝	— 1⅛
40	5	Smith'n 1.80	1.9	23	510	95½	93½	93½	— 1
16¾	5	SmithTr .80	3.7	6	15	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
16⅞	5	Smucker 1	4.3	9	11	23½	23¼	23¼	
27¾	5	SnapOn 1.08	2.7	15	40	40⅞	40¼	40½	— ½
8⅝	5	SonyCp .10e	1.3	12	101	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
39¼	5	SouLin 4.10e	8.3	6	5	49⅛	49¼	49⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2	SoAlTr			28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	5	SCrEG 1.62	8.9	7	70	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
26½	5	SCrE pf2.50	9.3		1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
17⅛	5	SoJerin 1.68	8.3	10	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	5	Southwn .60	1.5	23	46	39¾	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	5	Sdwn pf1.80	2.9		12	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
9⅞	5	SoelBk .60	4.0	10	398	15½	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
7	5	SoelPS 1.371	15.	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	5	SoCalE 2.24	8.7	8	315	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
16	5	SouthCo 1.54	10.	10	1695	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	5	SoInGE 1.40	7.4	6	155	19	18¾	19	
36⅝	5	SoNRes 1.25	3.6	7	160	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ¾
36½	5	SNETel 3.20	8.3	7	15	38¾	38¾	38¾	
27⅝	5	SoNRes 1.25	3.6	7	160	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ¾
44½	5	SouRy 2.88	5.3	7	115	55	54¼	54¼	—1
6⅝	5	SouRy pf.50	8.3		10	6	5⅞	6	
21⅛	5	SoUnCo 1.68	7.3	7	10	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
22¼	5	Soutind .72b	2.3	12	72	31¾	31	31⅛	— ⅜
53⅞	5	SouRoyl 1	1.9	14	165	52¾	51½	52¼	— ½
15⅝	5	SwtAir .28	1.1	9	14	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
28⅝	5	SwtBsh 1.10	3.9	8	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
7¾	5	SwstFor .20	2.1	5	102	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18¾	5	SwtFl pf1.50	5.3		13	28¾	28¼	28¼	
13¾	5	SwtPS 1.20	8.1	9	54	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
16¾	5	SparIF			8	5	17⅞	17¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	Sparton .60	3.9	16	17	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
20¼	5	SpecPh			18	24⅝	25¼	24¾	— ¼
15	5	SperryRd 1	4.7	8	x34	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ½
36	5	SperyH pf 3	8.1		x2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
49⅝	5	SprryR 1.32	2.9	9	638	46½	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
12	5	SprngsM 1.05	5.3	14	29	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
22	5	SquarD 1.40	5.9	9	375	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
37⅛	5	Squibb 1.02	3.2	13	864	32¼	31½	31¾	+ ½
23¼	5	Stalev 1	4.8	15	9	21	21	21	
29⅝	5	StBrnd. 1.36	5.1	11	233	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
26	5	StBPnt .56	1.8	14	238	32	31¾	32	+ ½
10½	5	StdMotA .54	2.9	10	22	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
34¼	5	StOilCl 2.60	5.4	8	1582	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
43⅝	5	StOInd 2.80	5.1	8	693	55¼	54½	54¾	— ⅛
28⅝	5	StOIOh .88	2.2	17	231	40⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ¼
5⅛	5	StPacCo .50	4.6	5	71	11	10⅝	10⅝	
8	5	StPrud .66	8.3	9	185	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
29⅝	5	Standex 1.10	3.8	8	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
29	5	StanW 1.08	3.9	9	37	29	28	28	— ⅜
29⅝	5	Starret 1.32	4.9	7	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
5⅝	5	StAutInv		5	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
12⅝	5	StaMSe 1.05	9.2		44	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
47¼	5	StauffCh 2	4.4	8	70	45⅝	44¾	45⅛	+ ½
13	5	SterChl .56a	5.1	6	12	11⅛	11	11	
19¼	5	StarlDg .77	4.4	12	678	17¾	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
4⅝	3	StarPre .12b	2.9	9	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
20	5	Sterndnt .50	2.9	7	19	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	5	StevenJ 1.20	7.3	6	53	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	5	StewWa 2.10	6.1	7	14	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
28½	5	StokVC 1.32	4.8	9	97	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅜
53	5	StoneW 2.75r	5.8	8	11	48	47½	47½	— ⅝
16¼	5	StonCon .60	4.3	10	13	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
19⅝	5	StopShp 1.10	5.8	6	56	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
38⅝	5	StorTec		22	330	34	33	33¼	
35⅝	5	StorerB 1.30	3.8	10	175	35⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
17⅝	5	StridRit 1	6.8	7	32	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
71⅛	5	StuWor 2	3.0	6	239	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ½
5	3	SuavSho .20	5.0	21	58	4	3⅞	4	
24⅝	5	SubPrG 1.32	6.9	6	109	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
32	5	SunChm .60	2.1	6	16	28⅝	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
27¼	5	SunEl .60	2.3	15	54	26⅝	26½	26½	— ¼
42⅝	5	SunCo 2.80	6.5	6	249	44¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅛
45¼	5	SunC pf 2.25	5.1		7	45	44¼	44¼	—1¼
24⅝	5	Sunbm 1.40	6.5	7	474	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
56	5	Sundstr 1.40	2.8	8	22	49⅝	49	49¼	+ ¼
69¾	5	Sunds pf3.50	5.4		29	64½	64	64½	— ½
14	5	SunsM .20e	1.5	30	34	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
20¼	5	SuprVal .54	2.8	10	68	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
329	5	SuprOil 2.80	.9	30	35	u330	325	325	—4
16⅛	5	SupmkG .42	2.9	7	77	14½	14⅛	14½	
14⅝	5	Supsco .25t			34	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
11⅞	5	SurfoM .85e	8.0	12	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	5	Swank 1.28	4.6	9	21	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
21¼	5	Sybron .96	5.0	8	57	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
40¼	34½	Sybrn pf2.40	6.4		2	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
16	6½	Systran .10	8.11		12	13½	13¼	13¼	
20⅝	10⅝	TRE .84	4.9	11	55	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ¼
42⅞	27½	TRW 1.80	4.6	8	169	39½	38⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
92¾	68¼	TRW pf 4.40	5.1		24	86	85½	85½	—1
81	60½	TRW pr4.50	6.0		10	74⅝	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	TaftBrd .64	2.6	10	251	u25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Talcott			8	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
15⅝	9¼	Talley 1	6.7	6	180	15⅝	14⅞	15	
15⅝	12⅝	Talley pf 1	6.6		23	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TampE 1.32	7.2	8	75	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	19¾	Tandy		11	670	31¼	30	30¼	— ¾
30⅝	9¾	Tandycft		12	114	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
11⅛	7	Tappan .24	2.3	6	230	10½	10	10½	+ ½
21⅝	8¼	Techncr .40	3.1	22	481	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
15½	7⅝	Tchnclr .60	5.7	12	37	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Technlcn		11	37	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
50½	32½	Tektrnx .64	1.3	15	169	48½	47½	48⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	5⅝	Telecor .40	4.5	6	23	9	8⅞	8⅞	
119¾	50⅝	Teledn 9.14t	8.7	6	1298	109⅝	103¼	105¼	— ¾
14½	7⅝	Telprmt		22	299	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	1⅞	Telex		16	134	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
34½	28	Tenneco 2.20	6.5	8	776	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr7.40	8.4		14	89	88½	88½	
128½	104	Tennc pf5.50	4.4		3	127	125½	125½	—3
12⅝	7⅝	Tesoro			190	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
25⅝	18⅝	Tesor pf2.16	9.4		22	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	23⅛	Texaco 2	7.8	9	2198	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
41¾	33½	TexCn 1.22	3.0	10	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
47	36¼	TexEst 2.30	6.1	7	137	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
28½	25¾	TxET pf2.40	9.1		4	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
48⅝	38⅝	TexGT 2.64	6.0	7	69	44½	44	44	— ¼
41½	19¼	TexInd 1b	2.5	6	303	u41¾	40	40⅝	—1
92½	61⅞	TexInst 1.68	1.9	16	291	91	89¼	89¼	— ⅝
11¼	7¾	TexInt		13	423	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
35	24⅝	TexOGs .36	1.2	8	404	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅞
49½	36⅛	TxPcLd .40e	.8	20	15	u50⅛	49½	50⅛	+1⅛
22¾	19¼	TexUtil 1.52	7.6	8	817	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
24⅝	13⅝	Texagulf 1.20	5.0	23	291	24¼	23¾	24	— ¼
44⅝	36¼	Texgulf pf 3	6.9		5	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
13½	2¼	Texfl Ind			324	13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
35	22⅛	Textron 1.60	4.8	8	145	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
38½	28⅛	Textr pf2.08	5.8		5	34¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	4.7		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
39⅝	21½	Thiokol 1.20	3.5	9	64	37⅞	36⅞	37	+ ¼
48¾	33⅝	ThmBel 1.32	3.0	15	50	43⅞	43½	43½	— ½
14⅞	9⅞	Thomln .48b	3.8	7	12	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
33⅝	18⅝	ThmJW 1.50	5.3	7	7	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
16	7¼	Thrifty .52	3.4	15	162	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
29	17½	Tidcr 1.21c	4.3	7	106	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅝
28⅝	18¼	Tidwatr .80	3.0	10	60	26⅝	26¾	26½	+ ¼
34⅝	10⅝	Tigerint .60	1.9	11	650	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
50⅝	31¾	Timkn 1.50	3.1	9	354	48⅝	48	48	+ ½
35¼	22⅛	TimesM 1	3.0	10	161	33⅝	33	33⅛	+ ½
53⅝	41	Timkn 2.60	5.2	7	642	50	49½	50	+ ½
34½	11¾	ToddSh		23	26	29	28½	28⅝	— ½
39	19	Tokheim 1	2.7	9	93	37	36¾	36½	+ ⅜
25¾	21⅝	TolEdls 2.12	9.3	8	23	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
26¼	23⅞	TolEd pf2.36	9.6		54	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
25½	22	TolEd pf2.21	9.3		1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
12⅛	8	TomcCp .48	4.1	10	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	ToofRol .40b	3.0	9	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	40	ToroCo 1	2.3	11	46	44⅝	43½	43½	—1⅛
26⅝	17⅞	Tracor .40	1.8	9	25	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
44⅞	30⅝	Trane 1.64	3.7	9	176	u45	44¼	44¼	+ ⅝
38¼	32¼	TranUn 2.12	5.8	8	26	37⅝	36½	36½	—1⅛
30⅝	7¾	TWA		5	358	25	24½	24½	— ½
22½	17¾	TWA pf 2	8.9		7	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
18⅛	16⅝	TWA pf1.90	11.		28	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Transamr 1	5.5	7	507	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24	20⅝	Traninc 2	9.1		18	22½	22	22	
24	16¾	Transco 1.10	5.1	8	113	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
11⅝	7⅝	Transcn .52	5.0	8	76	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
80⅞	74¼	TrGP pf6.65	8.9		z10	75	75	75	+2½
104⅝	99¾	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ¼
98¾	93¾	TrGP pf8.64	9.0		z150	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
18¼	11¼	TrnsOh .40b	2.3	4	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
29⅝	21⅛	Tranwy 1.60	6.7	6	208	24½	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
40⅝	26⅝	Travlrs 1.68	4.2	5	535	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ¼
44⅝	32	Trwstr pf 2	4.6		25	43½	43½	43½	
21	18⅛	TriCan 2.29e	12.		118	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
32	29⅝	TriCn pf2.50	8.4		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
3⅝	1¼	TriSoM		20		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	7	Trialnd		30	113⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¾
26¼	18½	TriPac .60	2.9	8	35	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	6¼	Trico .14	1.3	10	42	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25	18⅝	Trinityin 1	4.2	7	208	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG 1.32	8.4	8	310	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
40¾	29⅝	TCFin 1.20a	3.3	6	102	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	TwinDs .90	3.7	9	7	24¼	24¼	24¼	
23¾	12½	TycoLab .80	3.7	4	148	22	21¼	21½	— ⅜
19¼	16¾	TylerCp		9	45	19⅛	18½	18½	— ½
34⅝	17	Tymshr		14	180	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
45¾	16¼	UAL .80	2.0	5	1732	40¾	39⅝	40	— ½
41	18	UAL pf .40	1.0		1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ½
25⅛	18⅝	UGI 1.56	7.8	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
22⅝	15¼	UMC 1.20	6.2	8	66	19¾	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
4	1⅝	UMET Tr			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¼	23¼	UNCRes .40	1.7	8	162	24⅝	23⅝	23¾	— ⅜
23⅝	18	UVind 1	4.5	6	197	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
66½	40¼	UVin pf5.50	8.7		2	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ½
27⅝	18	UARCo 1.40	4.7	8	116	u29¾	29¼	29¼	+1¼
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco .76	5.5	7	31	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	
62½	49⅞	UnINV 3.78e	6.1	7	114	62¼	61¾	61¾	— ¼
28	11¼	UnBncp .92	3.4	14	55	27	26¼	27	+ ¼
51⅞	36½	UCamp 2.40	4.7	11	981	51	50⅛	51	+ ¾
43¾	36	UnCarb 2.80	6.9	7	787	41¾	40⅝	40¾	— ¾
11¼	6⅝	UnCmrce		16	47	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	UnionCp .24f	4.0	9	49	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
16⅛	13½	UnElec 1.44	9.8	8	112	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
40½	35¼	UnEl pf3.50	9.5		z20	37	37	37	
53½	45⅛	UnEl pf4.50	9.4		z60	47	46¼	46¼	— ½
25¼	21⅛	UnEl pf2.13	9.1		2	23½	23½	23½	
29⅞	26½	UnEl pf2.72	9.6		1	28

NEW YORK, October 12 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	2.23
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.55	1.90
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	317.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	214.76	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	72-75	61-62
Lead spot, lb	0.37	0.31
Copper elect., lb	56⅝-70⅝	60⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2869	5.8850
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	.33½-.35	0.34
Silver N.Y., oz	5.900	4.775
Gold N.Y., oz	225.80	158.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
October 12, 1978	971.80 f	823.60 p

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
October 12, 1978

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.11	—.04
Mar	5.40	5.40	5.25	5.30	—.17
Apr	5.65	5.65	5.45	5.50	—.30
May	6.34	6.38	6.16	6.25	—.31

Est. sales: 3,969; sales Wed. 1,990.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.00
Albert Heijn	115.60
Algembank	366.00
Amrobank	76.00
A'Dam Rub	61.00
Fokker	29.20
Heineken	98.70
H.V.A.	55.00
Hoogovens	40.10
K.L.M.	161.00
Nat Nedder	109.30
Pakhoed	48.00
Philips	26.50
Robeco	177.40
Rolinco	142.40
Royal Dutch	130.70
Unilever	125.00
Van Ommer	150.50
Ver Mach	52.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,400
GBL (B.lamb)	1,580
Cock Ougree	445
Electrobel	6,800
GB-Inno-BM	2,450
Hoboken	2,905
Petrofina	3,600
Ph. Gevaert	1,420
Soc. Generale	2,070
Solvay	2,540
Un. Miniere	832

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	86.40
B.A.S.F.	142.30
Bayer	144.30
Commerzbnk	235.50
Cont Gummi	73.80
Daimler	347.00
Demag	185.00
Deutbank	314.40
DresdeBk	253.00
Hoechst	142.20
Hoesch	53.70
Karlstd	334.50
Kaufhof	252.00
K.H.D.	185.50
Lufthansa	97.50
Mannesman	180.20
Metallgesell	264.00
Neckermann	174.80
RWE new	187.00
Schering	280.50
Siemens	299.90
Thyssen	123.00
Varta	191.00
Veba	131.00
Volkswagen	243.00

London

Anglo-Am cp	3.67
Anglo-Am	0.42
Barclary bk	3.43
Beecharm G	6.96
BICC	1.36
Boots	2.06
Bowater	1.95
Brit-Am-Tot	2.09
Brit-Oxyg	0.69
Brit Pet	9.20
Burmah	0.77
CadburySc	0.57
Chartered	1.57
Courtaulds	1.23
DeBeer D	4.09
Decca Rec	4.67
Distillers	2.05
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.59
GEC	3.37
FreeStGed	26.00
GKN	2.71
Glaxo Gr	5.83
Gold Fields	1.89
Gt Un St	3.22
Guinness	1.60
Hawker-Sidd	2.44
Hudson Bay	$13.00
Imp Chem	3.97
Imps	0.80
Mark&Spen	0.84
Metal Box	3.56
Nichols	0.75
Plessey	1.24
Rand Mines	0.49
Rank Org	2.65
Royal Dutch	45.00
R.T.Z.	2.61
Shell	5.81
Thorn (A)	3.80
Tube Invest	3.80
Union Carb	3.06
Vickers	1.90
War L3½	0.315
West Deep	$12.00
West Drief	$33.00
West Hold	$28.00
West Min	1.44
Woolworth	0.72
ZCI	0.16

Milan

Bastogi	670.00
ERBA	1,250.00
ErcMorelli	310.00
Fiat	2,980.00
Finsider	190.00
Generali	37,600.00
IFI	2,671.00
Italgas	785.00
Italsider	390.00
LaRinas	72.75
Montedis	282.00
Olivetti	1,222.00
Pirelli	2,058.00
Snia Visco	987.00

Paris

Air Liquide	375.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	556.00
BSN	631.00
Carrefour	2,090.00
Cim Lafarge	243.00
Cie Bancaire	444.50
CFP	139.00
CGE	406.80
CCF	132.00
Ferodo	515.00
Imetal	70.00
L Oreal	761.00
Mach Bull	54.20
Michelin	1,415.00
Moet Henn	585.00
Moulinex	136.50
Paribas	207.50
PUK	104.10
Penarroya	44.80
Perrier	320.00
Peugeot	517.00
Rh Poulenc	120.80
Sacilor	N.Q.
St Gobain	163.90
Suez	305.00
Telemecan	853.00
Thomson	272.00
Usinor	N.Q.

Zurich

Alusuisse	985
Buehrle	2,580
B Boveri	1,505
Cib Geigy	935
Cr Suisse	2,140
Fisher	530
HofRochN	6,075
Nestle	2,975
Sandoz	3,300
Ste B. Suisse	345
Sulzer	2,250
U.B. Suisse	2,985

U.S. Commodity Prices

Total open interest Wed. 13,367, up 212 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	156.75	158.00	156.50	157.25	+1.00
Mar	158.00	149.25	147.25	148.75	+0.91
May	143.00	144.00	142.00	143.90	+1.38
Jul	140.00	140.20	139.00	139.75	+0.40
Sep	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.50	+0.87

Est. sales: 730; sales Wed. 624.

Total open interest Wed. 4,191, up 42 from Tues.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jan	9.43	9.57	9.43	9.55	
Mar	9.63	9.85	9.62	9.66	+0.09
May	9.79	10.03	9.78	9.82	+0.09
Jul	9.96	10.15	9.96	9.96	+0.06
Sep	10.10	10.25	10.08	10.08	+0.04
Oct	10.19	10.34	10.13	10.14	+0.05

Est. sales: 5,465; sales Wed. 3,181.

Total open interest Wed. 30,963, up 453 from Tues.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	163.75	164.50	162.50	163.45	+0.80
Mar	163.55	164.00	162.60	162.25	+0.50
May	163.25	164.00	162.40	163.10	+0.50
Jul	162.90	163.55	162.50	162.75	+0.50
Sep	162.25	162.35	162.25	161.55	+0.30
Dec	157.75	158.00	157.60	157.55	+0.30

Est. sales: 558; sales Wed. 1,607.

Total open interest Wed. 7,192, up 3 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	113.30	113.30	113.30	113.30	+3.00
Jan	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	+3.00
Mar	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	+3.00
May	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	+3.00
Sep	101.80	101.80	101.80	101.80	+3.00
Jan	96.30	96.30	96.30	96.30	.

Est. sales: 10; sales Wed. 1,121.

Total open interest Wed. 12,985, up 72 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	66.50	67.73	66.45	67.56	+0.66
Mar	68.75	70.00	68.75	69.92	+0.75
May	69.70	70.95	69.00	70.92	+0.82
Jul	69.70	71.00	69.70	71.00	+0.80
Oct	66.60	67.15	66.60	67.15	+0.70
Dec	66.00	66.60	65.93	66.59	+0.39

Est. sales: 7,050; sales Wed. 3,339.

Total open interest Wed. 35,693, off 117 from Tues.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	67.55	67.55	67.15	67.15	—1.00
Dec	69.20	69.25	67.60	68.20	—1.05
Jan	69.70	69.75	68.70	68.70	—1.10
Mar	70.85	70.90	69.25	69.80	—1.10
May	71.90	71.95	70.30	70.85	—1.10
Jul	72.90	72.90	71.30	71.75	—1.15
Sep	73.80	73.80	72.25	72.55	—1.15
Dec	74.90	75.00	74.35	73.75	—1.10
Jan	75.35	75.35	74.35	74.15	—1.10
Mar	76.20	76.20	75.00	74.90	—1.10
May	75.90	75.90	76.60	75.65	—1.10
Jul	76.80	76.80	76.60	76.40	—1.10

Est. sales: 13,000; sales Wed. 3,271.

Total open interest Wed. 61,763, off 397 from Tues.

N.Y. SILVER.
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	589.80	589.80	589.80	586.20	— 7.80
Dec	600.00	600.00	592.10	593.20	— 8.30
Jan	602.00	602.00	592.10	597.30	— 8.40
Mar	610.50	611.50	604.80	605.60	— 8.50
May	619.50	620.00	613.00	614.00	— 8.70
Jul	629.00	629.00	622.00	622.70	— 9.00
Sep	638.30	638.30	634.80	631.60	— 9.30
Dec	651.50	652.50	654.50	645.70	— 9.50
Jan	657.00	657.00	657.00	650.30	— 9.70
Mar	666.00	666.00	660.50	659.70	— 9.80
May	676.00	676.20	670.20	669.20	—10.00
Jul	686.00	686.00	681.00	678.80	—10.20

Est. sales: 26,500; sales Wed. 3,271.

Total open interest Wed. 257,417, up 4,- 469 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	227.50	227.50	224.80	223.40	—4.30
Nov	226.00	226.00	226.00	224.80	—4.40
Dec	230.00	230.50	226.10	226.30	—4.50
Feb	234.00	234.00	229.70	229.90	—4.60
Apr	237.40	237.40	233.30	233.50	—4.60
Jun	241.00	241.00	237.10	237.20	—4.60
Aug	244.00	244.00	241.00	241.00	—4.60
Oct	247.50	247.50	244.90	244.80	—4.60
Dec	251.80	251.80	248.60	248.80	—4.60
Feb	256.00	256.10	253.00	252.80	—4.70
Apr	260.00	260.50	259.20	257.00	—4.70
Jun	264.50	264.50	261.50	261.30	—4.70

Est. sales: 35,000; sales Wed. 13,790.

Total open interest Wed. 101,413, up 2,- 254 from Tues.

CHICAGO FUTURES
October 12, 1978

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	3.42	3.52	3.41¼	3.50¼	+.06¾
Mar	3.37½	3.46½	3.36	3.45¾	+.06½
May	3.32¼	3.41½	3.31½	3.40	+.06
Jul	3.20	3.29½	3.19½	3.28	+.07
Sep	3.25	3.33¼	3.25	3.32	+.07½
Dec	.	.	.	3.39	+.08½

Sales Wed. 8,931.

Total open interest Wed. 49,231, off 1,570 from Tues.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	2.27½	2.34¼	2.27	2.33½	+.03¾
Mar	2.37½	2.44	2.36½	2.43¾	+.04¼
May	2.43½	2.49¾	2.42¾	2.49½	+.04
Jul	2.46¼	2.52	2.45½	2.51¼	+.03½
Sep	2.48¾	2.53½	2.48¼	2.52	+.02½
Dec	2.51	2.57	2.50½	2.55½	+.02¾

Sales Wed.: 14,228.

Total open interest Tues. 132,980, off 1,- 570 from Mon.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	6.60	6.91	6.57½	6.87½	+.17
Jan	6.67	6.95½	6.62½	6.92¾	+.17
Mar	6.75	7.03½	6.71½	6.99¾	+.16
May	6.80	7.04½	6.75½	7.00¾	+.15
Jul	6.77½	7.04	6.75	7.01½	+.16
Aug	6.72	6.95	6.69	6.94	+.15½
Sep	6.52½	6.71	6.48½	6.71	+.14
Nov	6.43½	6.62½	6.41	6.60	+.12½

Sales Wed. 24,063.

Total open interest Tues. 122,088, up 1,- 215 from Mon.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	179.50	181.00	175.00	180.90	+2.90
Dec	180.00	184.90	178.30	184.30	+3.00
Jan	180.10	186.00	179.20	185.20	+3.40
Mar	181.60	187.50	180.20	186.50	+3.90
May	181.50	187.00	180.80	186.30	+3.60
Jul	182.00	186.50	181.00	186.50	+3.20
Aug	182.00	186.00	181.50	184.50	+2.50
Sep	180.50	182.90	180.00	182.70	+1.20
Oct	177.50	180.50	177.20	179.70	+1.80

Sales Wed. 8,632.

Total open interest Tues. 52,619, up 163 from Mon.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	25.30	26.35	24.95	26.33	+ .50
Dec	24.90	25.85	24.50	25.82	+ .55
Jan	24.65	25.60	24.35	25.55	+ .52
Mar	24.30	25.35	24.10	25.32	+ .55
May	24.15	25.15	23.92	25.12	+ .57
Jul	23.95	24.85	23.75	24.83	+ .48
Aug	23.72	24.60	23.60	24.60	+ .55
Sep	23.25	24.00	23.25	24.00	+ .30
Oct	22.95	23.60	22.80	23.60	+ .40

Sales Wed. 7,489.

Total open interest Wed. 52,320, off 63 from Tues.

OATS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	1.47	1.50	1.45	1.50	+.02¼
Mar	1.53	1.58½	1.53	1.58	+.02½
May	1.57	1.62	1.56½	1.61¼	+.03
Jul	1.57	1.61¼	1.56¼	1.61¼	+.03¼

Sales Wed. 1,110.

Total open interest Wed. 10,982, up 280 from Tues.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	55.80	55.80	55.15	55.27	— .83
Dec	56.95	56.95	55.95	56.27	—1.08
Jan	57.25	57.25	56.20	56.85	— .75
Feb	57.60	57.75	56.70	57.37	— .68
Apr	59.20	59.30	58.35	59.20	— .32
Jun	60.80	61.00	59.90	60.85	— .05
Aug	60.60	60.85	59.75	60.57	+ .05
Oct	59.50	60.17	59.32	60.10	+ .40
Dec	60.65	60.80	60.40	60.70	— .10

Est. sales: 29,090; sales Wed. 15,476.

Total open interest Wed. 94,540, off 38 from Tues.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	65.75	65.95	65.25	65.80	— .17
Nov	68.80	68.80	67.72	68.35	— .87
Jan	71.20	71.20	70.10	70.32	—1.07
Mar	72.35	72.35	71.25	71.72	—1.02
Apr	72.32	72.32	71.25	71.62	—1.03
May	72.25	72.25	71.25	71.57	—1.08
Aug	72.75	72.75	71.60	71.85	—1.05
Sep	71.90	71.90	71.35	71.80	—1.05

Est. sales: 3,035; sales Wed. 2,386.

Total open interest Wed. 19,363, off 244 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	52.85	53.50	52.15	53.22	.
Dec	53.60	54.15	52.90	53.97	— .03
Feb	52.15	53.05	51.72	52.62	— .25
Apr	48.75	49.10	48.02	48.80	— .35
Jun	50.35	50.90	50.10	50.60	— .10
Jul	50.40	51.00	50.15	51.00	— .25
Aug	49.00	49.00	48.70	48.72	— .28
Oct	45.80	45.90	45.60	45.90	+ .35
Dec	46.00	46.20	46.00	46.10	— .15

Est. sales: 5,948; sales Wed. 4,943.

Total open interest Wed. 20,194, up 333 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	71.45	72.45	70.00	71.40	— .60
Mar	70.60	71.45	69.22	70.57	— .65
May	70.20	70.80	68.60	70.00	— .40
Jul	69.70	70.00	68.30	69.80	— .10
Aug	66.00	68.00	66.00	67.80	— .20

Est. sales: 4,931; sales Wed. 3,874.

Total open interest Wed. 8,128, up 82 from Tues.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	42.40	42.40	41.50	41.95	— .65
Nov	41.80	41.90	41.60	41.80	— .20
Dec	43.00	43.05	42.70	43.05	— .05
Jan	43.90	43.95	43.60	43.95	— .10

Sales Wed. 197.

Total open interest Wed. 1,637, off 53 from Tues.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	51.80	52.45	51.45	52.45	+ .55
Nov	55.80	56.05	55.35	56.00	+ .45
Dec	59.75	59.85	58.90	59.70	+ .15
Jan	56.25	56.25	56.25	56.25	+ .25
Feb				52.95	.

Est. sales: 159; sales Wed. 93.

Total open interest Wed. 1,121, off 19 from Tues.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	328.00	332.00	316.50	324.10	—5.50
Jan	324.00	330.50	319.00	324.50	+1.80
Apr	326.00	331.50	315.00	326.50	+0.80
Jul	331.00	331.00	318.00	329.50	+0.40
Oct	333.00	335.00	325.00	332.50	+0.20
Jan	334.50	334.50	336.00	335.50	—0.30
Apr	340.00	334.00	334.00	338.50	—0.80

Est. sales: 2,746; sales Wed. 966.

Total open interest Wed. 8,242, off 85 from Tues.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	221.20	225.60	221.20	225.60	+5.00
Jan	206.30	210.20	206.20	210.00	+4.80
Mar	204.90	208.40	204.70	207.70	+3.60
May	204.00	207.50	204.00	206.90	+3.20
Jul	205.20	208.00	205.20	208.50	+3.30
Sep	204.50	204.50	204.50	204.50	+ .60

Est. sales: 5,105; s'les Wed. 1,908.

Total open interest Wed 7,992, off 350 from Tues.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Nov	214.00	219.20	214.00	218.00	+4.60
Jan	207.50	211.80	207.10	210.90	+4.00
Mar	208.50	212.00	208.00	211.00	+3.40
May	209.80	211.30	208.60	211.30	+3.00
Jul	209.80	211.80	209.80	211.50	+3.00
Sep	209.80	211.50	209.80	211.50	+2.20
Nov	208.00	209.00	208.00	209.00	+ .50

Sales: Wed. 780.

Total open interest Wed. 5,124, up 14 from Tues.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	91.72	91.87	91.72	91.85	+.1
Mar	91.49	91.67	91.49	91.65	+.15
Jun	91.39	91.55	91.39	91.52	+.14
Sep	91.30	91.43	91.29	91.43	+.16
Dec	91.24	91.37	91.22	91.37	+.16
Mar	91.17	91.32	91.17	91.32	+.16
Jun	91.14	91.24	91.13	91.24	+.12
Sep	91.10	91.16	91.08	91.15	+.08

Est. sales: 5,105; sales Wed. 2,926.

Total open interest Wed. 36,219, up 649 from Tues.

GNMA
8 pct.-$100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	.	.	.	91-07	+03
Nov	.	.	.	91-05	+07
Dec	91-04	91-12	90-31	91-09	+06
Mar	91-04	91-11	90-31	91-08	+04
Jun	91-05	91-11	91-01	91-09	+04
Sep	91-03	91-12	91-03	91-09	+06
Dec	91-02	91-14	91-00	91-12	+08
Mar	91-01	91-09	91-01	91-07	+06
Jun	91-00	91-07	91-00	91-05	+06
Sep	90-29	91-06	90-29	91-05	+05
Dec	90-26	91-04	90-25	91-03	+06
Mar	90-24	91-02	90-23	91-00	+06
Jun	90-23	91-02	90-23	91-02	+07

Sales: Wed. 3,634 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 43,808, up 219 from Mon.

Cocoa Output Seen Off

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI) — World production of cocoa beans is forecast at 1.4 million tons for the 1978-79 season, about 5 percent below last year, the Agriculture Department said today. In the first estimate for the season, officials attributed the smaller harvest to "less favorable growing conditions in the principal producing areas of Ghana, Nigeria and Brazil."

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 1[illegible]

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13	12⅜	AAR n	.38	2.8	9	18	u13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
6⅝	4½	AAV	.32	6.0	7	18	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
12	6½	APS	.36	3.3	8	16	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ¼
21½	10⅝	ASPRO	.72	3.9	7	6	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
2¾	1⅛	ATI				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17¾	8⅛	AVC	.60b	4.5		23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.0	12	16	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
7⅜	2⅝	AZL			48	28	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
17¼	12½	AcmeU	.30	2.2	16	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6	3½	Action			103	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	
14⅝	6⅛	ActionCp	.24b	1.9	9	33	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
15¾	5⅝	AdamR	.10	.7	13	45	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
24⅞	15⅝	AdobeO	.20	1.0	21	31	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			7	104	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18¾	10¾	AeroFlo	.30	1.8	6	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	1½	Aeronca			15	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
7½	5⅛	AffilCap	.20e	3.0	7	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23¾	14⅝	AffilPub	.64	3.0	9	6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9¾	6	AfterSix	.28	3.3	4	119	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
8	3⅛	AlaskAir	.20r	3.1	5	72	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	2	AlbaW	.10e	2.4	11	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	Alcolac	.17e	2.2	8	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
8½	1¼	AllegA wtO				17	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	3-16	AllegA wtN				60	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
8¼	1⅜	AlldArt				1188	7	6⅝	6¾	
9¼	3	Alphaln	.05e	.6	12	17	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
11½	6	Altamil	.32e	3.1	5	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
2	⅝	AltecCp				109	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	AlterFd	.50	3.1	7	1	16	16	16	
50½	45	Alcoa pf3.75		8.0		z200	47½	47	47	—1
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	.7	26	323	57⅛	55	55	—1¾
13⅝	2¼	AmAgro			7	8	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
10½	4⅞	AmBilt	.25	2.8		17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
39¼	14	AmBrd wt				41	u40½	37½	39½	+2
11	5⅝	ABusPd	.36	4.0	7	14	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	AGarPd	.34	3.6	6	22	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
13⅛	4	AIntPlct				177	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2⅞	AIsraeli	.09e	2.9	4	26	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7½	AMzeA	.44	5.0	6	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	AMzeB	.44	4.8	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
46⅛	29½	AmMfg			9	20	43¼	43	43	
14½	10¾	AMdBld	.40	3.1	16	93	13	12¾	12¾	
24¼	6¼	AMotIn	.20	1.3	10	89	16½	15½	15⅞	— ⅜
30½	26¼	AmPetf	2.20	7.9	10	11	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ½
14¾	8½	APrecs	.36a	3.2	8	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12¾	5½	AScIE	.04e	.5		38	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
18¾	12⅞	AmSeal	.40	2.7	20	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
14⅛	6	AmTec	.40	2.9	7	155	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2¾	Andrea	.07e	1.8	43	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
17¼	4	AngloC	.15e	1.0	10	114	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Anken	.44	3.8	8	22	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Anthon	.40	4.3	6	10	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
17½	6¼	ApIDta	.16	1.2	12	17	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
14⅞	4¼	ApldDev			32	114	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅜	AquitCo	.39	2.1	10	75	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅜
10⅜	5	Armin	.12	1.1	10	19	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	ArrowA	.10	1.2	7	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
13⅞	6⅝	ArrowE	.20e	1.7	5	30	12½	12	12	— ⅜
20⅝	7⅝	Asamer	.30	1.6		89	19	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
28⅝	12	AshlOC	.20	.7	11	40	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
9¼	5⅝	Astrex	.10i	1.2	9	15	8½	8¼	8½	
9⅝	4⅝	Atalnto	.15e	3.1	5	1	6½	6½	6½	
3	1⅝	AtlsCM			66	237	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8½	5½	AtlasCp wt				4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9¾	4⅝	Audiotr	.12b	1.3	8	34	9	8¾	9	
31⅞	21⅞	Augat	.44	1.6	16	29	28¼	27⅞	28	
4⅝	2	AutoTrn				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	AutBld	.08e	.7	7	1	11½	11½	11½	
4¼	2½	AutmRad				25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
40¼	31¼	AutoSw	.80	2.1	13	6	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
8½	3¾	AVEMC	.30	4.3	7	22	7	7	7	+ ⅛
25	19	Avondl	1.20	4.9	8	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
19¾	10⅝	Aydin			12	33	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ¼
		— B—B—B —								
6⅝	4⅝	BAT	.15e	2.5		1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅜	BRT				20	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	BTU			12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34	18⅞	Baldor	.20	.6	18	44	32	31⅛	31⅝	+ ½
7½	6⅜	BaldwS	.32a	4.6		5	7	7	7	
20¾	16¼	BanFd	1.11e	5.8		10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12¼	8⅝	Banistr	.40	4.0	13	32	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay				8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BarcaCo	.12	2.9	28	11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13	8¼	Barnwl	.20	1.7	46	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
23⅛	5¼	BarryR	.20b	.9	16	66	21¾	21⅛	21¼	— ⅝
9⅞	3¼	BarthS	.20a	2.8	10	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Bartons			22	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	BaruchF			36	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3¼	1¾	BelscR			11	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17⅞	8	BnfSt A	.40	2.4	6	12	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¼
5	2½	BergEnt			9	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	BergenB			8	36	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8½	1⅝	BernzO				54	4¼	3¾	4	+ ¼
3¾	2	Berven				23	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
3⅛	2⅝	BethCp				3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9⅛	3	Beverly			16	102	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
13⅞	8	BicPen	.48	4.1	11	14	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ¼
2⅞	1⅝	Bickford			10	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	BigVSp	.36	2.8	6	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
26⅝	16⅝	BinkMf	1b	3.8	9	19	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
25½	7	Blount	.48	1.9	8	7	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp	.10i			121	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ½
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	1.6		18	13	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
42⅝	15¾	BowVall	.20	.5	17	287	40	39	39	
9	2⅝	Bowmar			28	33	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
24	10¼	Bowne	.36b	1.7	9	25	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
13¾	6¾	BradfdN	.20	2.0	10	255	10½	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Branch	.20	4.7	15	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	5⅝	Braniff wt				4	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
15¾	11¾	Brascan	1a	6.7	3	41	15	14¾	14⅞	
38¾	27½	BraunE	1.40	4.6	7	9	30½	30½	30½	
14⅞	3½	BreezeCp			24	16	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅜
17⅛	10⅜	BristBr	.60	4.7	6	3	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6	3⅝	BroDart	.20	4.7	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2¾	1⅞	BrodySe				3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	2.6	12	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	BrownCo wt				5	1½	1½	1½	
35½	15⅝	BrnFA	.92	2.7	13	27	33⅝	33	33⅝	+1
36½	15⅝	BrnFB	.92	2.6	14	42	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ¼
17	8⅝	Buell	.44	2.9	6	10	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ¼
6	3½	Bulldex			5	12	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Burgess				1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15⅛	7½	Burnsin	.60	4.2	12	41	14⅜	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	13⅝	CK Pet	.16	1.0	44	11	15⅝	15¾	15¾	
14⅞	3	CDI			7	151	10½	9½	10½	+1⅛
13⅞	5½	CHB	.57t	4.3	14	102	13½	12⅝	13¼	— ⅜
6½	2⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	12	19	4½	4½	4½	
21⅜	2¼	CMT				7	19	18¾	18⅝	— ⅜
19¼	8½	CRS	.24	1.4	6	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
18⅝	11½	CSE	.80	4.4	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	CopleA			14	11	7	7	7	
22⅝	14¼	Calder	.40	2.0	9	26	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	2½	Calcomp			38	118	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅝	CalLife	.10e	2.0	20	12	5⅛	5	5	
24½	21⅝	CalLf pf2.50		11.		9	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅜
9¾	9⅛	CalLf pf1.10		12.		5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	23¼	CalPtC	1.40	3.5	7	52	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
20	6⅝	Camco	.20	1.0	13	280	u22⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅝	CaChbA				54	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
10	5⅝	CdnHomO			17	251	8½	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅝
11	8	CdHydr	.25	2.4	8	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ½
8⅞	3½	CdMarc	.23	3.0	10	19	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
19¾	10¾	CdnMerr			17	4	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
22½	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.4	7	2	17	17	17	
59½	46	CdnSupO			9	8	57½	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
2¼	⅜	Capehart				61	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
6¾	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	3.5	7	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Caressa				20	5¼	5	5	— ¼
34¼	24⅛	Carnat	1.20	3.7	10	253	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	CaroEn	1	7.3	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
64	55¼	CaroPLpf	5	8.8		z100	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+1
12	4	CarrolDv			19	17	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.0	9	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
23⅞	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.2		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
16¼	9½	Cavitrn			38	42	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	CelluCft			7	28	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
49	45	CenPLpf	4	8.5		z100	47	47	47	+ ½
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65	9.6		7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	5.0	8	25	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
3⅛	1½	CertifCp			8	20	3½	3½	3½	
2½	9-16	Certron				138	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Cetec	.08	1.4	13	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	ChadMl	.60	7.7	7	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3⅞	1⅝	ChampHo				206	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7¾	6¾	ChrtM pf.75		11.		3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
9	6½	Chmplst	.24	3.0	10	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
26	22¼	ChiRv	1.60a	6.4	10	5	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	11¾	ChiefDev			25	85	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	ChildWld			21	13	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	6	ChilmCp	.28	2.7	6	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9	3⅝	Christn	.30e	3.9	6	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
18¾	12	CircleK	1	5.5	10	38	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	
16⅛	6⅞	Citation	.48a	3.7	9	4	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Clabir	.14b	3.0	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅝	Clarmt	.05e	.5		7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5½	2½	ClarkC	.10e	1.9	7	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
20	12¼	Clausng	1.06	5.5	8	17	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Clopay	.32	2.0	8	47	16	15½	15⅞	— ¼
4⅞	1⅞	CohenHat			13	64	u 5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	2¾	Cohu	.16e	3.7	13	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅛	Colemn	.80	4.0	9	49	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
21¾	11¾	ColCml			36	89	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
11¼	8	Colwell	.40	6.7	5	26	9	9	9	
29¼	20⅞	Cominc	2	7.0	11	3	28½	28	28⅞	— ⅜
23¾	12¾	ComAll	.32	1.4	8	18	22½	22¼	22¼	
16¼	15	ComAl pf1.60		10.		2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
35¼	12¼	ComdInt			12	75	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	—1½
5½	1	ComdrCp			50	80	4	3¾	4	
20⅞	10¼	Cmpac	.72e	3.5	12	65	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
11	4	Compo	.20	2.1	21	52	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
2⅜	1½	CompuD			13	13	2	2	2	
7⅞	11-16	Complnv				7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
16⅞	12⅛	Conchm	.70	4.7	5	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
7⅜	3¼	ConcrdF				2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18½	8⅝	Condec	.27t	1.7	7	23	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	8	ConnrHm			7	57	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅜
22¼	14⅛	Conrock	.80	3.7	9	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
5½	3¼	Conray	.16	3.3	7	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	8¾	ConsOG			9	57	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
11½	8	ConsRef	.60	5.9	10	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅜	5¼	ContMtl			8	26	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1	5-16	ContTel wt				6	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
14¾	6¾	CookIn	.20e	2.9	4	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
17	12⅛	CookP	.40e	2.5	10	6	16¼	16	16	— ½
6½	3⅝	CoopJr	.10e	1.8		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23	19⅛	CoreLb	.28	1.2	17	72	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	12½	Cornilus	.68	2.3	16	20	30	29¼	29¼	— ½
7½	2½	CoscoInc			11	437	u10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+3
5⅝	2	CottCp				2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Cousins wt				36	½	7-16	7-16	
5	3⅛	Cramer				58	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	10⅝	CrestOil	.24a	1.9	14	46	12½	12⅛	12⅜	— ¼
28¼	10⅛	Crompt	1a	3.7	6	18	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
32½	26⅞	CrossAT	1	3.4	11	17	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
28½	20⅞	CwnCP	.60b	2.3	11	12	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ¼
6⅛	4¼	CrownC	.15e	3.0	5	13	5⅛	5	5	
12⅝	7¼	CrownIn	.28	2.7	18	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
17½	10⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.3	17	117	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
29½	15¾	CrystlO	.60	2.8	49	17	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	11¼	CubicCp	.60	2.3	10	29	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
22½	15⅛	Curtice	1	4.6	6	8	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
		— D—D—D —								
4¾	2	DCL			5	25	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4	3⅛	DWG	.49t	15.	5	28	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
6	2¾	DamonC			4	10	4½	4½	4½	
14¼	8⅝	Damson			18	35	12	11⅞	12	
25⅝	14¼	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	487	21	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8⅛	DayMn	.20e	1.4	19	39	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	DeRose			30	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	DelLabs	.40	2.3	7	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	6¾	DelhiOil			49	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
23	11⅝	DenTal	.30e	1.5	17	29	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	DevCpA			5	8	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Digicon			41	25	4½	4¼	4½	+ ½
2¾	¾	Diodes			71	41	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	DisFab				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
36	7	Documat			20	47	30½	29	29	—1
91¾	34⅞	DomePt			8	511	81⅜	78½	79½	— ⅞
21	12⅝	Domtar	1	4.9	7	15	20⅝	20	20¼	
19½	9	Downy	.40	2.2	6	11	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
19¼	17⅝	DrexUt	1.56	8.4		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7½	DrivHarr				1	12	12	12	— ¼
14⅝	8⅝	DrFair	.40	4.1	4	32	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	15-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.1	7	8	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16	+1-16
30¼	16¾	DuplxPd	1	3.8	5	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	3.1	14	36	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Dynictn	.07e	1.4	14	382	5¼	4¾	5	+ ¼
		— E—E—E —								
7	3½	EAC	.20e	4.1		53	5	4¾	4⅞	
20	14⅝	EarthRes	1	5.8	7	76	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
22¾	17¼	EsmCo	1.08	5.2	15	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Edmos				70	5⅛	4⅞	5	
20¼	9½	EDO	.50	2.7	9	8	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅝	Ehren	.10	.9	11	21	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	5⅞	ElcorCp	.20	1.7	10	19	12	11⅞	12	
7¼	3¼	ElAudD			6	109	6½	5⅞	6⅛	[illegible]
24¼	13⅜	Electrog	1	5.4	9	18	19	18½	18½	[illegible]
15⅞	11⅛	ElecEng	.24	1.7	12	82	14½	13⅝	14½	[illegible]
34	17⅝	ElecAm	1.20	3.7	7	23	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	6⅝	EmrRd	.72t	5.0	10	84	u14½	14	14⅛	[illegible]
10½	6	EngyRs	.24	2.6	12	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
15⅞	6½	ErnstEC	.32i	4.7		50	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
3⅞	1⅝	Ero Ind			25	3	3	3	3	[illegible]
8¼	5	Espey	.15e	2.0	17	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
16¼	11	EsqRd	.52a	3.5	6	1	15	15	15	
5	1¼	EtzLav			16	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	[illegible]
18¼	14⅝	EvansAr	.40	2.1	10	23	u19	18	19	[illegible]
8⅝	4½	Exectve			17	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	5⅝	Execin	.40t	2.8	17	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	[illegible]
		— F—F—F —								
10	5	FPA			4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	[illegible]
15¾	6⅞	FabInd	.35e	2.4	5	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]
6¾	1⅞	FairTex			8	30	6	5⅞	5⅞	[illegible]
3⅛	1¼	FairfNob				40	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	[illegible]
16½	6⅛	FamDir	.32	2.2	10	3	14½	14½	14½	[illegible]
14	6½	FayDrg	.20b	1.6	10	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	46	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]
19⅛	14⅛	FedRt	1.36	7.3	14	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
7¾	4⅝	FedRes			40	275	u 7⅞	7½	7⅝	[illegible]
28⅝	19⅝	Felmnt	.20	.7	20	30	28⅝	28	28¼	[illegible]
4¾	1⅝	Fidelco				2	4½	4½	4½	
16	8⅝	FinGen	.40b	2.5	9	66	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	[illegible]
13⅝	8½	FinGnA	.40b	3.0		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]
10⅝	6	FtConn	.80	9.1	8	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
23½	11	FtSLSh	1	4.7	6	10	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	[illegible]
6¼	2	Fstmrk			10	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	[illegible]
19⅝	11⅛	FischrP	1t	6.6	13	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼	[illegible]
4½	1⅝	Fishman				19	3⅜	3	3	[illegible]
5⅝	1⅝	Flagg			11	2	5	5	5	
9½	3¼	Floostlf	.12	1.7		54	7¼	7	7	[illegible]
11⅝	3	FlonEnt			12	39	9⅝	9½	9⅝	[illegible]
41¼	15⅝	FlightSf	.28	.7	19	16	38	37½	37⅝	[illegible]
12	4⅛	FlaRck	.20e	1.8	8	81	11⅝	11	11⅛	[illegible]
17¼	4¼	FlowGen			15	60	16	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
16⅛	15⅛	Flowers			9	14	15¼	d15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]
35	16¼	FlukeJ	.96t	2.9	15	3	32⅝	32½	32⅝	[illegible]
10	6½	Foodrm	.50	6.6	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
8½	6	FooteM			184	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25¼	7¾	ForestC	.08	.5		13	17¼	17	17	[illegible]
14½	6¼	FoxStaP	.60	4.5	9	41	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	[illegible]
6¼	4⅝	FrankInRt			15	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]
11¾	8¼	Franks	.32	3.6	8	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	[illegible]
7	4⅝	Friedm	.28b	4.9	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	2½	FriendFr				1	13½	13½	13½	[illegible]
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	3.9	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	7½	FrontA	.20b	1.3	7	22	15⅝	15	15⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	2⅝	FrontA wt				42	7½	7⅜	7½	[illegible]
3-16	1-128	Fuqua wt				160	1-64	1-128	1-128	
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	⅝	GIExpl			7	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	[illegible]
10⅛	3⅝	GRI	.30	3.4	16	69	9	8½	8⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1¼	GTI				8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	8	Galaxy	.03	.4	5	29	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	[illegible]
16⅝	10¼	Garan	.88	7.4	5	8	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]
4½	2½	Garland				33	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
28⅝	8⅝	GatLiet	.40b	1.4	12	185	u28½	27¾	27⅞	[illegible]
3⅜	7-16	Gaylior				12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.27r	6.8	10	6	4	4	4	
11⅝	7	GenExo				35	8	7⅞	7⅞	[illegible]
6⅝	2⅞	GnHous			4	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	2	Genge	.10e	1.2	20	77	u 8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	[illegible]
5⅝	1⅞	Genisco				14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	[illegible]
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	1.4	7	12	7	7	7	[illegible]
34⅞	6⅝	GerbSc	.20	.6	13	14	32⅝	32¼	32¼	[illegible]
24¾	16⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.3	6	8	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]
14⅛	7½	GnfYell	.45e	3.6	11	127	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
27½	15⅝	Glatfltr	.98	3.6	8	15	27¼	27	27¼	[illegible]
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.4	11	9	11¾	11½	11¾	[illegible]
24⅞	10⅝	Glnmr	.60b	2.6	9	29	23½	23⅛	23½	[illegible]
3⅞	2	Glover	.10e	3.5		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	[illegible]
6½	3⅝	Gldblatt	.16	3.2		9	5⅛	5	5	
19½	10⅞	GoldnCyc				43	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
44⅝	5⅝	GldNugt	.08l	.3	32	149	26⅝	25	25⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	8⅝	GoldWH	.64	6.2	5	38	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				72	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3⅛	1½	GoodLS			4	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	[illegible]
3¾	1	Gdrich wt				15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6¾	GouldT	.88	8.9	13	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	[illegible]
13¼	8½	GrahMf	.30	3.4		5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	[illegible]
11½	5¼	GrandAu	.30	3.0	7	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	[illegible]
18⅝	7⅝	GrndCtl	.50	3.7	7	29	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	[illegible]
19½	8¼	GrangrA			18	8	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
9⅞	5¼	GtAmInd			5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]
9	6	GtBasinP			26	265	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	[illegible]
3¾	2⅛	Greenmn				5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	[illegible]
7⅝	5¾	GREIT	.40	5.9	11	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25⅞	13⅞	GrossT	1.12	5.6	8	5	20⅝	20	20	[illegible]
21⅝	6	Guilford	.40a	1.8	4	235	u23⅞	21½	22⅝	[illegible]
33	22⅝	GlfCan	1.14	3.9	7	34	29⅝	29¼	29¼	[illegible]
11⅞	4⅞	Gulfstrm			12	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1⅛	HalcoPd				14	2	2	2	[illegible]
15⅝	11¾	HallsM	.80	5.5	6	51	14½	14¼	14½	[illegible]
8⅛	3	Hampln			5	24	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	[illegible]
31⅛	19½	Harland	.80	2.9	11	108	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	[illegible]
14¼	5¼	HartfZd	.21e	1.8	6	24	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	[illegible]
13⅞	9⅝	HartzM	.40	3.5	9	99	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	¾	Harvey			9	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
9¾	5⅝	Hasbro	.20	2.2	8	63	9⅛	8⅞	9	[illegible]
10⅝	7¾	Hasting	.50	5.3	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
7½	3⅝	HawaiA	.15e	2.1	30	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	HlthCh			18	8	7⅞	7½	7½	
25½	8⅞	HelthM	.40a	1.8	7	6	22¼	21¾	22	[illegible]
10⅝	9¾	HeinWer	.38e	3.9	9	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅞	1⅝	Heinick	.05a	.8	12	131	6	5⅞	6	[illegible]
2¾	1⅛	HelmMfg				117	2	1⅞	1⅞	[illegible]
17⅞	8¾	Hess's	.60b	4.1	6	20	14⅝	14½	14½	[illegible]
12⅞	3⅛	HIGInc	.36t	3.6	11	10	10	9⅞	10	[illegible]
12½	4⅝	HiShear	.10e	.9	10	10	11	10⅞	11	[illegible]
7½	5⅝	Highland				15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	[illegible]
9⅛	5½	Hiptronic	.20	3.0	11	63	6⅞	6½	6⅝	[illegible]
7⅜	3⅜	Hofman	.10e	1.7	4	1	6	6	6	
9¼	6⅛	HollyCp			11	80	8¼	8	8⅛	[illegible]
43½	33	HomeOA	.90	2.5	7	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
27¾	21⅝	Hormel	1.36	5.0	8	2	27	27	27	
14¼	4	HornHar				60	u14⅜	13¼	14⅛	[illegible]
13¾	8⅝	HospM	.60	4.8	31	13	12½	12⅜	12½	
26⅝	8⅝	HosMln	.10e	.4	57	6	25½	25⅜	25½	
21	14½	Hotel	1.74e	8.8	14	12	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
7⅜	3⅝	HousRon	.40	5.9	5	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
6⅞	3½	HouseVl			14	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
35	19	HouOM	.80	3.6	9	479	23	22¼	22½	[illegible]
26	22⅛	HouO pf1.69		7.3		26	23½	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 12, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	118.75	116.20	117.65	117.75	116.30	116.40
Mar	122.60	119.75	121.60	121.75	120.05	120.10
May	124.70	122.50	124.25	124.30	122.60	122.70
Aug	126.75	124.75	126.30	126.40	124.90	125.00
Oct	131.25	130.25	130.50	130.75	126.50	126.70
Dec	131.25	130.25	130.50	130.75	129.50	129.75
Mar	133.75	133.75	134.00	134.75	133.50	133.75
3,445 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,910	1,880	1,902	1,905	1,889	1,890
Mar	1,934	1,905	1,928	1,930	1,912	1,913
May	1,951	1,932	1,948	1,949	1,934	1,935
Jul	1,953	1,940	1,950	1,954	1,937.5	1,940
Sep	1,947	1,934	1,942	1,945	1,929.5	1,930
Dec	1,915	1,895	1,910	1,915	1,890	1,895
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,880	1,910	1,970	1,994
3,373 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,665	1,647	1,662	1,664	1,646	1,649
Jan	1,583	1,556	1,579	1,580	1,553	1,554
Mar	1,485	1,461	1,484	1,485	1,455	1,457
May	1,425	1,405	1,421	1,424	1,392	1,395
Jul	1,380	1,365	1,376	1,382	1,345	1,365
Sep	1,344	1,340	1,342	1,344	1,316	1,325
Nov	1,315	1,310	1,320	1,324	1,290	1,310
3,874 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 12, 1978

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	758.50	759.50	759.50	760.00
3 months	779.50	780.00	780.00	780.50
Cathodes: spot	747.50	748.00	748.50	749.00
3 months	768.50	769.00	769.00	769.50
Tin: spot	7,670.00	7,690.00	7,580.00	7,600.00
3 months	7,370.00	7,380.00	7,260.00	7,270.00
Lead: spot	422.00	423.00	423.00	424.00
3 months	407.50	408.00	411.50	412.00
Zinc: spot	360.00	361.00	362.50	363.50
3 months	370.00	370.50	372.50	373.00
Silver: spot	297.50	297.80	300.50	300.70
3 months	305.20	305.30	380.10	380.30

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 12, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 20
Dec	1,015	1,000	1,013	1,015	+ 20
Mar	1,061	1,040	1,060	1,064	+ 17
May	1,083	1,083	1,087	1,090	+ 22
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,095	1,110	20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,105	1,125	+ 20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,125	1,140	+ 15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 15
190 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,610	1,580	1,593	1,597	+ 8
Mar	1,618	1,605	1,606	1,615	+ 16
May	1,640	1,640	1,610	1,635	+ 10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,645	+ 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,635	1,655	+ 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,580	— 10
69 lots					

European Gold Markets

October 12, 1978

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	227.20	225.55	—0.75
Zurich	227.376	225.125	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	227.53	226.75	+0.80

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing *prices for Zurich.*
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 12, 1978

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Citicorp	358,600	28⅞	— ⅝
RalstnPur	310,900	13⅞	— ½
Polaroid	289,300	53	+ ¼
SearsRoeb	282,600	23½	+ ¼
PepsiCo	275,100	28⅞	
East Kodak	273,600	64¾	— ⅝
BankAmer	268,600	29¼	
Carrier Cp	254,500	25⅛	— ⅜
Exxon	250,700	52⅝	— ⅝
IBM	244,300	287	—3½
Mead Corp	234,100	30	—1⅝
GenTel&El	228,900	30¼	— ⅛
Boeing	226,300	68⅛	+1
Alcoa	223,100	52¼	— ¼
Int Paper	220,600	44⅝	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	30.17	21.79
Advanced	667	696
Volume Up (in millions)	10.07	N.A.
Declined	793	655
Volume Down (in millions)	15.23	N.A.
Unchanged	422	477
Total issues	1,882	1,828
New 1978 highs	66	52
New 1978 lows	2	3

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	903.59	909.39	892.84	896.74	— 4.68
20 Trn	250.83	252.97	248.10	250.15	+ 0.30
15 Util	107.31	107.73	106.39	106.70	— 0.27
65 Stk	310.54	312.59	307.11	308.70	— 0.93

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	106.23	104.42	104.88	—0.51
Industrials	117.88	115.80	116.29	—0.67
Utilities	52.84	52.27	52.47	—0.05
Finance	13.11	12.90	12.97	Unch.
Transp.	15.72	15.43	15.58	+0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.44	59.06	59.06	—0.23
Industrials	65.00	64.69	64.69	—0.30
Transp.	50.51	50.30	50.30	+0.05
Utilities	40.49	40.38	40.38	—0.12
Finance	64.17	63.88	63.88	Unch.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 11	102,412	264,610	1,173
October 10	112,585	272,896	942
October 9	106,709	229,902	1,288
October 6	119,856	267,692	1,780
October 5	124,681	263,285	1,509

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
McCull Oil	146,600	5⅞	+ ⅜
ResrtIntA	143,900	46⅞	+1⅜
AlldArt Ind	118,800	6¾	
Syntex Corp	76,300	35⅛	— ⅜
Iroquois Bd	56,600	27¼	+2¼
Nortek Inc	56,200	16	+ ⅜
Nat Paragon	55,900	5⅝	— ¾
Dome Petrl	51,100	79½	— ⅞
Datapnd	48,700	20⅝	— ⅛
HouOilM	47,900	22½	— ½
Appro final total		3,680,000	
Stocks sales year ago		2,080,000	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
172.71	171.99	172.15	+0.14

IMM Futures

October 12, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close
SWISS FRANC				
Dec	0.6625	0.6633	0.6565	0.6580
Mar	0.6790	0.6797	0.6738	0.6735 b
June	0.6955	0.6960	0.6885	0.6885 b
Sept	0.7118	0.7118	0.7030	0.7080 b
Dec	0.7230	0.7230	0.7229	0.7229
GUILDER				
Dec	0.4900	0.4900	0.4900	0.4900
FRENCH FRANC				
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2354
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2300 b
YEN				
Dec	5445	5449	5411	5421 b
Mar	5525	5525	5500	5509
June	5574	5595 b	5570	5595 b
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5670
Initial 0.00 omitted				
STERLING				
Dec	1.9830	1.9830	1.9705	1.9750
Mar	1.9650	1.9650	1.9560	1.9580 b
June	1.9530	1.9530	1.9420 a	1.9420 a
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9280 b
CANADIAN DOLLAR				
Dec	0.8425	0.8454	0.8415	0.8449
Mar	0.8440	0.8465 b	0.8427	0.8457
June	0.8460	0.8460	0.8445	0.8445
DEUTSCHE MARK				
Dec	0.5409	0.5415	0.5375	0.5382
Mar	0.5505	0.5505	0.5462	0.5463 b
June	0.5575	0.5585	0.5549 a	0.5560
Sept	0.5658	0.5650	0.5625 a	0.5635 b

Thursday's New Highs and Low

NEW HIGHS—66

Alcoa
AmBdcst n
AtlRch 3pf
BankAmer
Belco Pet
ConnNG
Consu Pow
DPF Inc
DexterCp n
EG&G Inc
Engelh Min
FinCpAm
EstIntBsh
GelcoCp
GnCable 1.94pr
Gen Food
Gibralt Fin
Gifford Hill
GorJwlyA
GtNor Nek
Green Giant
HandyHarm

Hawaii Elec
Hobart Cp
HuntIntRes
IowaBeef
JohnCn 2pfwi
Jorgensn
Kaisr Alum
LeeEnt wi
LouLd Exp
MacDonal
Marathn Oil
Monsanto
Monsanto pf
MorganJP
NCR Corp
Nabisco
Newmont
Newmt pfA
NewarkRes
Niagra Shre
Norton Co
Oak Ind

Olinkra
Patrick
Petrolan
SCM Cor
SargWel
SavA Sto
Saxon Ind
Superior O
TaftBrdc
Texas Ind
TexPac
Trane C
UARCO
UnPacCp
UnPacCp
Unit Ref
Viacom
Vulcan M
Weyerhr
WhlpPit
WhlpPit
Womelco

NEW LOWS—2

LITCO
PortGen El

Japan House Passes
Budget Supplemen

TOKYO, Oct.11 (AP-DJ) — Japan's House of Councill passed a supplementary budget fiscal 1978 amounting to 2,500 lion yen (about $13.51 billio today. The additional budget, proved by the House of Repres atives last week, will boost to 36 trillion yen the total of the natio spending for the fiscal year endi next March 31.

Separately, a survey by the dustrial Bank of Japan also capital spending by Japanese bu nesses is expected to rise 15.1 p cent in the year ending next Ma 31.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 12

(Continued From Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	9	HowelC	.40	4.2	9	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
	2⅝	Howell	.15e	4.4	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	22¼	HubelA	1.44	4.8	10	7	30	30	30	
	22⅝	HubelB	1.44	4.8	10	32	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
	50⅝	Hubbl pf1.75		3.0		4	59	58¼	59	+ ½
	25⅛	Hubbl pf2.06		7.8		7	26⅛	26	26¼	+ ½
	5⅝	HudsnGn			5	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
	35¼	HudBO	1.60	4.3	7	150	37	37	37	+ ⅛
		Huffy n	.68	4.6	5	33	14⅝	14	14⅝	
	3⅞	HuntH	.20e	2.8	8	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	
	19¼	HuskyO	1	2.7	9	133	36¾	36½	36⅝	
	3⅞	Hycel			19	33	5½	5¼	5½	
		— I—I—I —								
	3⅞	ICH	.15e	2.8	5	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
	5⅝	ICM	.24e	2.5	10	82	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	2½	IFS Ind	.14	2.6	7	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	6⅝	IMC	.20	1.4	6	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅞	Imperind			7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	16⅝	ImpOil	.90a	4.5	9	148	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
	41	InPL pf	4	9.0		z10	44½	44½	44½	
	⅞	InflightSv				17	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	1⅛	Inolex				6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	6⅞	Instron	.30	1.9	9	9	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
	11-16	InstrSys			38	316	1⅛	1½	1½	
	7	InsSy pf.28t		1.8		12	15⅜	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
	2¼	IntegRes			16	34	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
	6¾	IntCtyGs	.28	3.7	7	43	u 7¾	7	7⅝	+ ½
	12	Intrmk	.10e	.7	9	11	15	14¾	14¾	— ½
	2¼	IntBnknt			17	192	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
	1½	IntFdSvc				39	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
	13⅝	IntGenl	1.20	5.4	5	5	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
	4⅝	IntProt	.20	2.8	5	32	7¼	7	7⅛	
	6⅛	IntSeaw	.60	6.8	6	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
	13-16	IntStrtch				26	2½	2	2⅛	
	8⅛	IntSysC				28	25⅛	24¼	24¼	—1
	9-16	Interphot				5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	9	Inlplast	.20	2.0	9	13	11½	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅞
	1	InvestFla				5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	20	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	8	53	u38	37¾	38	+ ¼
	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	48	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
	6⅛	InvRIT	.52e	5.9	12	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	16¼	Ionics			14	23	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
	11⅛	IroqBrd	.30	1.1	10	566	u27⅜	25½	27¼	+2¼
	23¼	IroqB pf	1	1.8		2	u55	55	55	+5
	3¼	IrvinInd	.10	2.1		21	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
	5⅝	IsraelD	.79e	11.		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		— J—J—J —								
	5⅞	Jaclyn	.40b	6.2	7	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
	8⅞	Jacobs	.40	2.5	11	65	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	15.	5	14	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
	1½	Jetronic			9	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	4⅝	JohnPd	.36	3.9	19	24	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	JuniperP			16	42	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
	5⅝	Jupiter			5	15	9½	9½	9½	
		— K—K—K —								
	3	KTelin	.15e	3.4		15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Kaisin	4c		3	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅝	KaneMill wt				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	45½	KnGs pf4.50		9.6		z30	47½	47	47	—1
	3⅛	KapokT			16	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
	5	KayCp	.30	2.1	9	28	14	13⅞	14	
	11⅛	KenaiCp			8	101	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
	3⅞	Ketchm	.23t	4.3		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
	2⅝	Key Co	.20e	3.0	6	37	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	⅜	Kidde wt				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	KinArk			11	66	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
	2⅛	KingOpt				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	8	KingRd	.32	1.1	11	32	29¾	29	29	+ ¼
	20⅞	KirbyEx			9	9	23⅜	23½	23⅝	
	3½	Kit Mfg			9	17	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
	5⅞	KuhnStr	.15	2.6	8	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		— L—L—L —								
	2½	LSB	.10r	1.9	13	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	3¾	LaMaur	.20	3.7	17	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
	4	LaPnt	.15t		8	14	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	9⅝	LQuint	1.43t	4.0	16	41	35½	34¾	35½	+1¼
	3⅝	LafyRd				36	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅜
	2	LakeSh			16	69	3½	3¼	3⅜	—1-16
	1⅝	Landmk			6	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	4⅛	Laneco	.16	2.5	5	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
	9⅝	LeaRonal	.60	2.9	10	80	20½	20	20½	+ ½
	2⅝	LeePh			28	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
	6⅝	LehighP			18	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
	10¾	LeighPd	.80	5.3	6	8	15	14¾	15	+ ½
	2½	LeisureT			7	28	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
	5½	LibtyFb	.39t	4.5	5	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
	5⅜	Lightolr	.20	2.3	7	23	u 9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
	6½	LilliAnn	.24	3.3	14	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	2⅞	LincAm			9	54	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	4⅛	LloydsE				14	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Lodge	.08e	2.3	16	53	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
	14⅛	Lohmn	1a	3.3	11	25	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	LoewT wt				337	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+ ¼
	11	Logicon			16	12	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
	20⅝	LouisCe	1.32	4.3	21	6	31	30¾	30⅞	— ¼
	3¼	LundyEl				12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
	8¾	Lydall	.60	4.4	7	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
	1⅞	LynchCp				34	4⅛	4	4	
	1¼	Lynnwear			6	13	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
	4⅛	MPO			6	1	6	6	6	
	5⅝	MWA			29	7	7	7	7	
	4	Macks	.20	2.2	7	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
	½	Macrod			11	157	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
	4⅞	Mngood				6	u10⅜	10¾	10¾	+ ⅜
	4½	ManhLf	.30	2.6	15	46	11½	11¼	11⅜	
	4⅝	ManrC	.50e	5.9	8	68	8¾	8½	8½	
	½	Marinda			8	21	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
	11⅛	MarFin			6	15	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
	8¼	Marlene	.14e	1.2	4	22	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ½
	21⅛	Marm pf2.25		10.		19	22⅛	22	22	
	5¼	Marshln				15	6	6	6	
	20	MartPr	.40	1.8	6	5	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅞	Masind	.60a	4.2	6	6	14½	14¼	14¼	
	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.1	15	22	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
	3	MaulTec	.14	3.2		42	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
	3	McCulO			26	1466	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
	2½	McKeon			13	49	5½	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
	13	Means	1.08	5.7	8	27	19	19	19	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅞	7¼	Medalst	.50	4.0	7	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6½	1¾	MedainGp			12	95	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	9	Medfield			12	11	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	13½	MediaG	.60	2.7	11	20	22½	22	22½	+ ½
13½	5⅝	Megolnt	.24	1.8	24	52	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅜
25⅞	11⅝	MEMCo	.90	3.8	10	11	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅜	MercSL	.40b	3.4	5	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅜	— ½
9⅞	7⅜	MetPro	.10	1.1	12	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Metex	.40	3.8	8	4	u10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Metrocar				5	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	2½	MichGen			11	8	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
10	6⅝	MchSup	.20	2.8	242	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7¼	4⅝	Micklbry	.16	3.0	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅝	3¼	MidldCo	.20	1.7	8	2	12	11¾	12	
24⅝	9¼	MidlGls	.32	1.4	11	163	22⅞	21¾	22½	— ⅜
10⅝	6¼	Miller H			10	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
60	48	MinP pf	5	9.8		z50	51	51	51	—1
4¾	1⅝	MissnIT				19	4⅛	4	4	
54½	37⅞	MoPcR	2.12	4.0	6	5	53⅝	53¼	53¼	— ½
25⅝	19⅞	MichlE	.12	.5	9	101	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
17¼	8	MiteCp	.40	2.4	8	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	MonMg	.44	6.1	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
30¾	10½	Moog	.60b	2.3	9	6	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	MtgGth	.57e	7.6	17	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¾	3⅝	MortonS	.32	3.9	8	19	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	MotiSM	.16b	1.3	8	30	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
21⅞	12¼	MtVMil	1	5.1	9	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
11¼	8¼	MovStr	.52	4.8	6	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	1	Movielab			14	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		— N—N—N —								
18	13⅝	Napco	.20	1.3	9	13	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
7½	3½	Narda	.20e	3.0	14	17	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
36	12⅞	NatCSS	.32	1.1	15	50	29¼	28⅞	29	
8⅞	4½	NatEdu	.12e	1.5	7	96	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
16½	6½	NtHltE			9	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
4	1⅝	NKinney				108	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	NtParag	.40	7.1		559	7	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
14	8⅛	NtPatent				255	8½	d 8	8⅛	— ¼
6⅞	5⅝	NtSecR	.48e	7.4	10	14	6½	6½	6½	
7¼	4⅝	NtSilvr	.20e	3.0	10	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7½	4¼	NtSpinn	.20	3.7	5	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
12	7¼	NatwHo	.40	4.0	7	17	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
9¼	3	NelsLB	.66t	8.8	9	2	7½	7½	7½	
29⅞	11⅝	NHamp	.80	2.8	9	6	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Nidria	.05e	2.7	9	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17¾	13¾	NMxAr	.07t	.5	18	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅝	NProc	.60e	6.0	13	212	10½	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
22	16	NYTim	.80	2.7	12	58	30	29¾	30	— ¼
17¼	8½	NewbE	.50	5.1	7	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
35¾	16¼	Newcor	1	3.1	8	40	32⅞	30	32⅞	+2⅞
4	1¾	Nexus			27	21	u 4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	2.6	8	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
5⅜	2⅝	Nichols	.30t	4.9	8	13	u 6⅛	5⅜	6⅛	+ ⅜
2½	1⅝	Noelind			16	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	2	Nolex				309	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
13	9⅝	Norin	.25b	2.5	6	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25	2	Nortek	.04	.3	62	562	16⅛	14⅞	16	+ ⅞
5-32	1-32	NoAAM wt				2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
25⅞	11⅝	NoARoy	.20	.9	8	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
12¼	7¼	NoCdO			9	21	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	6⅝	NuclDta			20	69	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
28⅞	18	Numac			34	103	26⅞	26	26	— ¾
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2¾	OEA	.10e	2.4		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17¼	9⅛	Oakwd	.12b	.8	8	14	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
14½	10	OhSealy	.72	5.1	9	94	u15	14	14	+1¾
9	6	Oilalnd	.40e	5.2	6	3	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
30¼	15⅝	OnLineS	.24	1.0	12	21	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
39	19¼	OOkiep				z300	37	36	36	— ½
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.15e	1.3	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Ormand				203	u 5¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ½
11	5½	OutdrSp	.20	2.0	16	13	10¼	10	10	— ½
5¼	1¼	OxfordFi			60	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9¾	3	OzarkA	.15e	1.9	6	169	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	⅝	PF Ind				26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18½	15⅞	PGEpfA	1.50	9.2		13	16⅜	16	16⅜	
17⅝	14⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	9.1		2	15	15	15	+ ¼
16	13	PGEpfC	1.25	8.8		4	14⅛	13	14⅛	+1⅛
15¼	12⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	9.3		15	14	13⅞	13⅞	
29½	27⅛	PGEpfW	2.57	9.3		205	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
27½	23¾	PGEpfV	2.32	9.2		19	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
30¼	25½	PGEpfT	2.54	9.2		125	28⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
31	26⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	9.3		20	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	9.1		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
25	21	PGEpfP	2.05	9.2		15	22¼	22¼	22¼	—1
24⅜	20	PGEpfM	1.96	9.1		25	22	21½	21½	— ½
24⅝	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	8.7		9	23½	22¼	23½	+1
27½	23⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.5		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
53	43½	PacLt pf4.36		9.5		z380	46	46	46	+ ⅛
53¾	44	PacLt pf4.50		9.5		z80	48¼	47½	47½	—3⅛
23½	12½	PacScle	.24	1.4	10	21	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	— ¼
6	4	Pantast	.30	6.3	10	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
5¾	3⅞	ParaPk	.20	3.9	16	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	25⅜	Parsons	.25t	.9	9	16	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	PatFash			3	29	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			6	18	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	+ ¼
11	5¾	PatoC	.50e	4.8	4	34	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
45⅞	13⅛	PebblB	1	2.6	14	15	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	
7⅞	5	PeerTu	.24b	3.1	10	21	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
19½	12⅛	PenEM	.70a	3.7	7	7	19	18⅞	19	
3⅞	2⅜	PECp	.60t	19.	7	46	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
15⅞	13⅝	PenRE	1.25	8.1	9	1	15½	15½	15½	
5⅛	3¼	PenobS	.20	4.2	7	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2½	¾	Pentron			9	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
33⅞	23	PepBoys	1b	3.1	6	23	32⅜	31¾	32	+ ⅜
25¼	12½	PepCom	.48	3.4	6	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	7	Perini	.40	2.8	12	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
12⅞	10⅝	PetroLe			6	124	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅜	PhilLD	.65r	6.5	4	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Phoenix				51	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
12	6	PicNPay	.24	2.3	7	26	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	Piedmnt			9	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	⅞	PioneerS				39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	PionTx	.20t		14	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8	6	PitWVa	.56	9.1	7	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
41½	27	Pittway	1.50	5.0	5	12	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅝	PlantInd				98	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅛	PlyGm	.30	2.8	6	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
3⅞	1½	PlymR A				8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2½	Polaron				2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16¼	7½	Polychr	.20	1.3	10	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
20⅝	12½	PrairieO			15	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.4	11	42	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅝	PrattRd	.30	5.5	7	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
28	21¾	PrenHa	1.24	4.6	10	150	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	PresRIB				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅞	7⅝	Presley	.62r	5.7	2	62	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
18	10⅞	Preston	.70	4.0	8	2	17½	17¼	17½	
25⅞	2⅛	PrimMt			19	55	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+ ½
12½	10⅛	PrCT	1.20e	11.	9	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
5	2⅛	PrdRE	.24	4.8		25	u 5⅛	5	5	
10⅛	3½	PrdBdg	.24	2.5	12	123	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	PrudGp				2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14½	6⅞	PulteH	.20	1.5	3	85	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	3¼	PuntaG			11	39	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ¼
13	6⅞	Purpac	.06e	.7	20	11	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
10½	5⅝	Quebcr	.20e	2.0	5	78	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —								
18½	6¾	RBInd	.24	1.5	10	4	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	REDM			9	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	RET				53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	5⅝	RHMed			9	8	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
3½	1	RPS			11	31	u 3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Rogan	.10e	1.3	23	18	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
23½	11¼	RanchEx			6	10	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
17¼	13⅝	RangrO			44	200	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
32½	17⅜	Ransbrg	1	3.5	8	5	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ¼
4¾	11-16	RapAm wt				29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	RathP				13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅞	13⅞	Roylnd	.40	1.8	16	11	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ⅜
5⅞	3⅛	Reading			6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16½	14	REInv	1.20	7.8	13	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10½	RlincT	1.40	11.		7	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
5⅝	2⅞	Redlaw	.25e	5.7	9	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅞	2⅝	ReevesT			31	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8¾	5⅝	RefaTr	.18e	2.5	5	15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
19¼	15⅝	RemAr	1	5.4	6	45	18⅞	18½	18½	
10½	3⅞	RepGyp	.05e	.5	5	111	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
43	24⅝	RepNY	1.52	3.8	6	10	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
25	22½	RNY pf2.12		9.0		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅞	16¾	ReshCot	.16	.7	10	42	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
69½	41⅛	Resrt A			44	1439	48⅛	45	46⅞	+1⅝
108	55½	Resrt B			59	z4900	65¾	61	63⅞	+2⅛
7⅛	1⅜	RestAssc			36	17	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
13¼	2⅝	RexNore			68	13	10⅜	10	10¼	
8¼	3	RibletP	.12	2.0	4	36	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	5⅞	Richton	.44	4.7	5	36	9½	9¼	9⅜	
50⅞	25⅝	RileyCo			7	36	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Risdon	.40	2.9		67	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	Roblin	.12b	1.7	5	8	7	6⅞	7	
14¼	11⅛	Rockway	1	7.8	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
33	24¾	Rogers	.20	.6	15	8	u33⅜	33	33	
8	3¼	Rossmr			4	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¼
6⅝	1½	RoyPalm			27	43	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
10	7⅝	Rudick pf.56		6.0		20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Rusco			6	21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
6	3⅝	RBW Cp				10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19	16½	Russell	.48	2.9	9	35	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
31¼	21⅛	RustCH	.40	1.4	17	8	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
13½	9	SGL	.25	2.2	7	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
3½	1⅝	SGSec				8	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
3½	1¼	SMD			6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP	.36	4.4	7	15	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	Salem	.30e	2.3	7	16	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	SCarlo	.15e	5.2		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	24	SDgo pf2.47		10.		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
30⅛	26¼	SDgo pf2.68		9.9		4	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ¼
17¼	12	SFrRE	1.20	7.1	20	4	17	17	17	
1	9-16	SFRE wt				1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
23⅞	16⅛	SanJW	1.50	6.5	12	2	23	23	23	— ¼
8¼	5	Sandgte	.30	4.5	5	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¼	3¼	Sargent			11	52	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	SaundrL	.30	3.5	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6⅛	SchelbE	.56	7.6	17	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
21⅝	10⅝	Schnult	.80	4.4	5	10	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
4⅞	2	Schiller			11	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Schrodr	.30	5.6	11	10	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	— ½
5⅝	1¾	SciMat	.10	2.2	14	1	4½	4½	4½	
36⅝	18¾	SciAtla	.20	.6	17	108	35⅞	35	35¼	— ⅜
22½	10⅛	SbdAM	.40	2.1	3	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
9¾	2⅞	Sealctro			8	3	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅜	Seaport			18	8	2	1⅞	2	
7⅝	4⅝	Seapt pf.42k				z800	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5	2	SearsInd				36	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
14⅝	9½	SeasnAll	.20	1.7	12	33	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
4¾	2⅝	SecMtg				15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
⅛	1-32	SecMtg wt				102	1-16	1-16	1-16	
11⅞	5¼	Selas	.36	4.1	7	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
3	⅞	SeligAsc				14	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
8	4⅜	Semtch	.20	2.9	18	3	7	7	7	
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco	.36	4.7	6	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
6⅛	3¼	Servo				1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	SetonCo	.45	3.7	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
8¾	6	Shawln	.50b	6.3	9	26	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
8¼	1⅝	ShelterR			8	22	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
41	15⅝	ShenanO				105	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Shopwell			12	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
42½	24⅝	Showbt	1	3.1	12	62	33⅜	32½	32½	
27⅝	10⅝	Sierrcin	.20	.9	15	4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
13½	6½	Sifco	.50b	4.1	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
11	4⅛	Sikes A	.10e	1.0	8	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
15¼	11	Siloinc	.30	2.1	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
16⅞	10⅛	Silvrcst	.37e	3.6	4	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25a	5.0	9	13	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
13⅛	9⅞	Simkins	.80	6.5	6	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	1¾	Solitron			35	233	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ½
24⅝	9¾	SonderB	.40	1.6	9	81	u24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅞
8⅞	5	SorgPap			23	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16	9	Soundsn	.40	4.1	4	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
⅜	1-16	SoAtlT wt				6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10¾	8½	SoetCop	.80	7.9	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13¾	11⅞	SCEd pf1.08		8.4		19	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅞
18½	15⅝	SCEd pf1.45		8.7		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
19⅝	16	SCEd pf1.30		7.5		2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
28¼	24½	SCEd pf2.30		8.8		11	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	23½	SCEd pf2.21		8.8		4	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
94	79¼	SCEd pf7.58		9.0		2	84	84	84	—2⅞
104½	93	SCEd pf8.70		8.7		1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
11	6⅝	SwFlaBk	.40	4.3	7	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15	5⅞	SwtGFIn	.40	2.8	8	114	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13½	6¼	Spector	.10e	.9	5	20	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	2⅞	Spectro			8	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	1¾	SeedOP			20	2	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer	.16	3.0	7	72	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ¼
11¾	3½	SpenFd			16	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
23¼	5⅞	StaffrdL			12	19	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ½
11⅞	6¼	StdCont	.30	3.0	6	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	StdMetl	.23t	2.0	17	42	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
25¼	19¾	StProd	1.40	5.5	8	3	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ¼
31½	24¼	StdShr	.60t	2.2		4	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.18	1.8	12	104	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅝	Stanwd			6	23	6½	6½	6½	
13⅝	9	StarSup	.76	5.7	5	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
11½	10	StarrtHo	.30	2.7	6	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
7¼	4⅝	Steelmt	.24b	4.3		5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	17¼	StepnCh	.72	3.1	8	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
2¼	⅞	SterlEl				2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Stevknit	.14t	3.4	17	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10	6⅞	StrutW	.30b	3.2	13	87	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
5	3	SueAnn	.24e	6.2	16	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅛	¾	Summit			13	14	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
13⅝	9⅝	Sunair	.50r	5.0	11	1	10	10	10	
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16	.7	30	434	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¾
8⅛	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	4.7	6	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.2	9	11	18	18	18	— ¼
16	11½	SupInd	.20	1.4	7	36	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	SupSurg	.24	2.4	8	15	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
26⅝	26½	Supron	.30	1.1	16	102	u27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
11⅝	6¾	Susqueh			5	58	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	Susqh pf	1	8.2		7	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	SutrMtg wt				6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	4	Synloy	.30b	4.9	12	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	16	Syntex	.70	2.0	13	763	36⅛	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
33½	17	SyscoCp	.48	1.5	10	105	31½	31¼	31¼	
23¾	6⅝	SystEng			17	139	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6¼	TEC	.40	3.8	11	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	TFI			19	12	3	2⅞	3	
16⅞	10	TabPd	.20	1.4	10	16	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7½	TandB	1.70e	15.	6	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	Tannet	.20b	1.6	5	45	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ¼
16⅞	14⅛	Tasty	1.20b	7.9	10	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
3¼	⅜	TechSym			15	82	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
9⅛	3	TechOp			16	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.2	5	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Tectrol	.20	3.1	5	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¼	TeleCm	.52	4.1	8	20	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
27½	17⅝	Telflex	.30	1.3	17	15	24¼	23¾	24	— ¼
21⅞	9⅝	Telsci	.52	2.8	16	119	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
6	1½	Tenna				25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt				368	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9	3	Tenney	.41t	7.3	11	32	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30½	14¼	Teradyn			14	141	27	26¼	27	+ ½
10⅝	8½	TerraC	.80	9.1	12	26	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅞
17	10½	TetraT			12	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
16⅛	9⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.2	7	28	13⅛	12⅞	13	
61¼	50½	TxPL pf4.56		8.9		z125	51½	51¼	51¼	— ½
1⅛	½	ThorCp				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2	Thorofor			11	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	ThreeD	.20	4.6	4	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
19⅞	11	Thriftm	.60	3.1	5	10	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅛	Tidwell			9	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
50	43¾	TolEd pf4.25		9.7		z75	44	d43⅝	44	
109	97½	TolEdpf	10	9.7		z20	103½	103½	103½	—1
14¼	5½	ToppsG	.28	2.5	6	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
17½	13¾	TorinCp	.80	5.0	7	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.4	16	409	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
8⅛	2½	TotPet wt				131	8	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅝	2	TownCtry			19	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
7¼	2⅛	TransLux			10	60	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3	Tredwy	.20	2.5	11	11	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
10	8⅛	TriSM	.60	6.2	5	23	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
17¼	7⅛	TrioCp	.15	1.1	9	3	14	14	14	
9⅛	2⅝	TuboM				58	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
35¼	23⅝	TurnrC	1.80	5.4	12	6	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
6½	3¼	TwinFr	.15	2.7	8	32	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
		— U—U—U —								
11⅜	9⅝	U&I	.15t		53	8	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3	UIP	.20	5.5	7	40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1½	UNA	.10e	3.0	7	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	4	URS	.32	4.1	9	26	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
4¾	1¾	UVInd wt				330	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Unimax			9	7	7⅞	7	7⅛	
7¼	5½	Unimax pf				1	7	7	7	
16	9¼	UAirPd	.60b	4.2	9	4	14½	14¼	14¼	
3-16	1-32	UnBrd wt				68	1-16	1-32	1-32	
14⅞	10¼	UnCosF	.60b	4.2	8	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	
3⅞	1¼	UnFoods			7	23	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	UNatCp			2	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	1-128	UNatCp wt				6	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
16¾	9½	USBcpT	.45e	2.8	21	1	16	16	16	
17¾	10⅝	USFiltr	.28	1.8	10	91	15¾	15⅜	15½	
11	9	UnRltT	.81e	8.1	12	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	UnRltT wt				12	3-16	⅛	⅛	—1-16
4⅛	2⅝	USRdium				44	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
15¾	12⅛	USRbR	1	6.2	8	13	u16½	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	5½	UnitvB			19	29	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
5¼	3	UnivCig	.05	1.1	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16½	11½	UnivRs	.32	2.4	8	26	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14½	6⅞	Valle's			9	19	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	— ¼
16¼	10½	Valmac	.80	5.2		17	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅜
9¼	4⅝	Valspar	.28	4.0	7	20	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.01e	.4		40	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16⅝	9⅞	VanDrn	.80	5.2	6	8	15¼	15¼	15¼	
38¼	12	Veeco	.40	1.2	10	137	34⅝	33½	33½	— ¼
4¾	1⅛	Verit			6	14	3¼	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	21½	VermtA	.32b	1.2	9	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn			9	141	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
8½	15-16	Vertiple			15	163	7⅞	6¾	7⅛	
5	3	Viatech			9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7¾	1⅝	VintageE			8	26	6	5¾	6	— ¼
12¾	3	Vishay			12	16	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
7	2½	VisualG	.12	2.1	9	14	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ¼
18⅛	11⅞	Voplex	.52	3.3	6	8	16¼	16	16	— ½
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.10e	2.4	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
16	7¼	Vulcinc	.68	5.2	5	3	13	13	13	
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅜	WTC	.10	2.1	26	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ½
10¼	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	4.5	8	11	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
3½	1⅝	WadelEq				2	3	3	3	— ⅛
18½	6⅝	Walnoco			15	35	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.60b	2.4	7	6	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ½
11⅝	5	WallcS	.28	2.9	11	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
33¾	10⅝	Wang	.06	.2	20	60	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼
33¼	7¾	Wang B	.16	.6	20	213	28½	28	28	+ ⅛
17¾	6½	Wards Co			6	26	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ¼
23¼	3¼	WarnC pf1.05		.3		8	17½	17¼	17½	
3⅝	2½	WshHm	.07t	2.7	33	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	28⅝	WshPost	.60	1.3	9	41	46⅞	45	46⅞	+1⅞
3½	2⅛	Welman			8	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5⅛	WeldTuA				1	10	10	10	
5⅛	3¼	Wellco	.25	5.7	12	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	WellsBen				20	3	2⅞	3	
8⅝	6⅛	WescoFn	.34	4.3	7	2	8	8	8	
8⅝	4⅝	WslChP				21	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.3	6	16	30⅛	30½	30¼	+ ⅛
18¾	9½	WstFin	.32	1.7	4	22	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Whipony	.20	3.3		18	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	WhitCbl	.40	6.5	9	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6¾	2⅝	Whitehall			9	233	u 7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	Whittakr wt				3	3-32	3-32	3-32	
8½	3	Wichita			13	38	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.0	7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4	3	WilsnB	.30	7.5	12	27	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Wincorp	.40	2.9	20	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	7	Winklm	.40	4.9	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
53⅛	47½	WisP pf4.50		9.2		z150	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	3¾	Woodlnd			73	173	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
9⅛	4¼	WkWear	.36	5.4	6	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅞	7	Wrathr	.05e	.4	33	60	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				138	1 7-16	1 5-16	1⅜	—1-16
26½	13	Wynnla	.48	1.8	9	59	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
16	10⅝	WymBn	.64	4.3	10	40	15⅛	14⅞	15	
		— X—Y—Z —								
17½	6½	Zimmer	.24	1.5	7	4	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
NIOR ANAGEMENT ONSULTANT	-	The World Bank	Washington D.C.	Univ. level deg.; ext. exp. (8 yrs.) in broad top mngt. consulting type of work; Eng. + Fr. or Span.	Ref. 79-6-00402(A), The World Bank, Recruitment Division, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington D.C., 20433, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 5-10-78
ROPEAN OMPENS. & NEFITS MGR.		Digital Equipment Corp.	Geneva	General personnel exp.; fluent Eng.; int'l experience; consulting and mktg. exp.	Trevor Greenwood, Digital Equipment Corp., 12 Avenue des Morgines, CP510, 1213 Petit-Lancy 1, Geneva.	I.H.T. 5-10-78
EASURER	c. $60,000	Highly reputable & long established int'l bank.	Middle East	32-40; min. 10 yrs. exp. int'l money markets.	Norman Philpot, NPA, 60 Cheapside, London E.C.2 Tel.: 01.248 38 12/3/4/5.	Financial Times 5-10-78
IEF EALER	c. $40,000	Highly reputable & long established int'l bank	Middle East	Late 20's early 30's; Middle-East exp.; bkgd. of dealing in currency deposits & foreign exchange.	Norman Philpot, NPA, 60 Cheapside, London, E.C.2. Tel.: 01.248 38 12/3/4/5.	Financial Times 5-10-78
ROPEAN NANCIAL RECTOR	£11,000 + car	Consumer products.	London + travel	C. 30 yrs.; knowl. of Europe; MBA; commercial or industrial bkgd., pref. in cons. goods.	Ref. 500, JSP Selection, 7-8 Market Place, London W1N 7AG. Tel.: 01-580 49 07.	Financial Times 5-10-78
ANAGING RECTOR	attractive + benefits	Subsidiary int'l company based in Switzerland	Africa (Engl. speaking)	European, 35-45, exp. manag. service comp. in Africa	K 10-118206 Publicitas CH-1211 Geneva 3	Frankfurter Allg. Zeitung 7-10-78
CHNICAL RECTOR		Subsidiary of German co.	Spain	Chemist or Engineer, exp. prod. Washing + cleaning products; Span.	Personalberatung Hans Herbert Heyermann, 54 Koblenz 1, Mainzer Strasse 61, Germany.	Frankfurter Allg. Zeitung 7-10-78
NGINEERING ESEARCH utom. Manuf.	Attractive	Major multinational co.	U.S.A.	Considerable exp. of liaising with Mktg & manuf. functions; Eng. + Fr., Ger. or Span.	Ref. FAF 577, PA Management, Bettinastr. 62, 6 Frankfurt 1. Tel.: (0611) 74 04 91.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 7-10-78
ONTROLLER		Important int'l company.	Paris	Over 30; D.E.C.S.; wide knowl. local tax & fin.; several yrs. exp. in acctg., U.S. rep. & fin. plan.; Eng., Fr.	P. Lewis, Boite Postale 263, 75063 Paris Cedex 02	I.H.T. 7-10-78
TERNATIONAL AWYER	Competitive + fringe benefits	Monsanto (Petro-chemical ind.)	Brussels	30-35; 5 yrs. exp. prof. in int'l law firm or corp.; exp. dealings with East Eur. countries; Eng., Ger. + Fr. or Dutch.	Mr. J. Verfinden, Monsanto Europe, 270-272 Ave. de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels.	I.H.T. 7-10-78
TERNATIONAL ARKETING		Long established N.E. based firm	U.S.A., N.E.	1-2 yrs. exp. (U.S. or abroad); Bus. Adm. degree; U.S. citizen; major foreign lang.; travel exp.	Box ES-783, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007	Wall Street Journal 9-10-78
AWYER		Int'l oilfield services Co.		3/5 yrs. exp.; Eng. + Fr. or Span.; flexibility to relocate; willing to travel; int'l outlook	Ref. 2130, P. Lichau S.A., Boite Postale 220, 75063 Paris Cedex 02	I.H.T. 10-10-78
NIOR VEL ADER	Very High	Liquid Petroleum Gas.	Paris (possibly in Switz.)	Bil. Fr.-Eng. + Ger.; professionalism in the field; pract. knowl. of market & its tech., com. & fin. oper.	Ref. 476, SVP Ressources Humaines, 65 Ave. de Wagram 75017 Paris or Information Carriere: SVP 1111	I.H.T. 10-10-78
NIOR VEL ADER	Very high	Aromatiques.	Switz. (possibly in Paris)	Bil. Fr.-Eng. + Ger.; professionalism in the field; pract. knowl. of market & its tech., com. & fin. oper.	Ref. 477, SVP Ressources Humaines, 65 Ave. de Wagram 75017 Paris or Information Carriere: SVP 1111.	I.H.T. 10-10-78
TERNATIONAL ANAGING RECTOR		Multi-million-dollar dairy products production & mktg facility.	Far East	Seasoned leader; entrepreneur with strong mngt. skills; min. 5 yrs. mktg. exp. int'l market place.	Box ES-774, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007	Wall Street Journal 10-10-78
TERNATIONAL YSTEMS ONSULTANT	$28,000 to $35,000	Multibillion dollar giant in its industry.	N. suburbs New York City	Int'l exp. in dvlpt. & impl. of common applications; review of Functional Systems Plans; etc.	Tom Kubiak, Halbrecht & Co., Inc., 281 East 42 St., Suite 1705, N.Y. 10017. Tel.: (212) 682 3333.	Wall Street Journal 10-10-78
TERNATIONAL ARKETING	Excellent	Leading exporter/ distributor of grains.		Min. 5 to 10 yrs. exp. in export mktg/sales; int'l business travel; Eng., French.	Box ES-292, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 10-10-78
T'L AREA ANAGEMENT uth America		Consumer products division.	New York City 20% travel	Previous in-market mngt. exp.; strong cons. prod. mktg. bkgd.; Eng., Span.	Box ES-732, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 10-10-78

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(Continued from Back Page)

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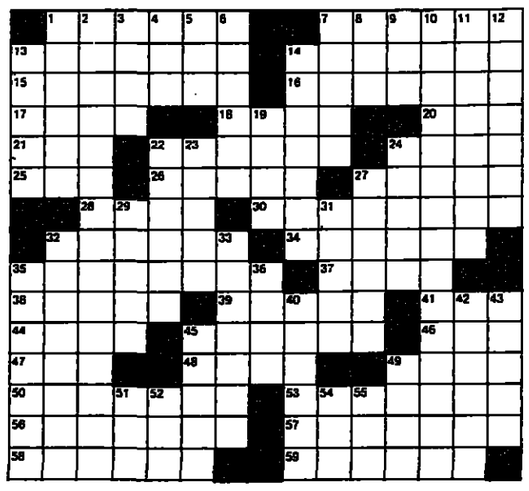
CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Popinjays
7 Wrangle
13 Speech loss
14 Comanech asset
15 Extreme: rigorous
16 American wildcats
17 Recent
18 Classify
20 "Sea of troubles"
21 Give a leg up
22 Norway lobsters
24 Musical finale
25 Princess driven mad by Hera
26 Handel's birthplace
27 A founder of Impressionism
28 Four seasons
30 N.F.L. team
32 —— around (indulged in tomfoolery)
34 De Sade's thing
35 Having shutters
37 Tasty treat in Taxco
38 Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar
39 Sail, in Salzburg
41 Thinker; brain
44 Moslem call to prayer
45 Asparagus shoots
46 Sgt. or cpl.
47 —— -pros
48 Backup men for Gladys Knight
49 Idi of Uganda
50 Interweaves
53 Coming down in buckets
56 Leaflike appendage
57 Nautical ropes
58 "—— the Truth," TV show
59 Has a phobia

DOWN

1 Twist, as a wrist
2 Thingumbob or thingumajig
3 Naturalness
4 Landing craft
5 Year in Claudius's reign
6 Of religious rites
7 Supports
8 O'Neill play
9 Lone Eagle's monogram
10 Mean business
11 Outer membrane of a jellyfish
12 Does an ushering job
13 Loser to Dwight
14 Hats
19 Leather-punching tools
22 Introduced in stages
23 More uncommon
24 Infant's ailment
27 General's display
29 Sam of N.C.
31 ". . . Pumpkin-——."
32 Cling; grasp for support
33 Loathe
35 Most barren
36 Recondite
40 Reacted to a surprise
42 Tops in bakeries
43 Fireplace gadget
45 Incantation
49 Scotto forte
51 Pongid or mandrill
52 —— de sac
54 Item for a skiff
55 Suffix with press or fail

WEATHER

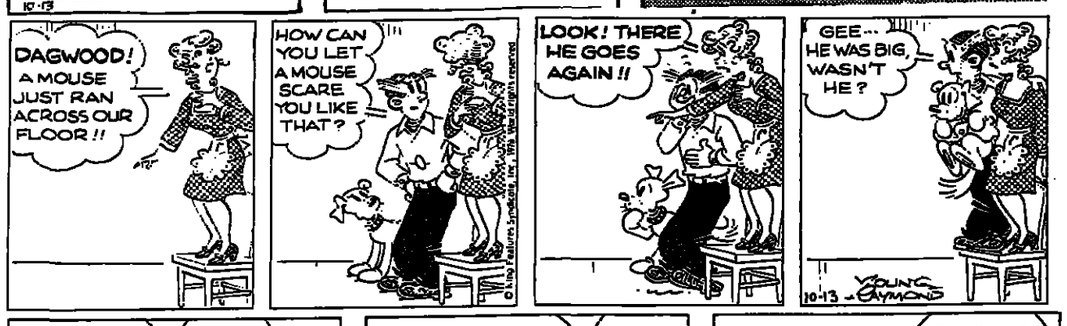
	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair	MADRID	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Mist	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	20	68	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57	Mist
ATHENS	24	75	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
BELGRADE	19	66	Fair	MUNICH	11	52	Mist
BERLIN	21	70	Mist	NEW YORK	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	66	Fair	NICE	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	19	66	Fair	OSLO	9	48	Fog
BUDAPEST	21	70	Mist	PARIS	20	68	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	52	Fog
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Fair	ROME	25	77	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Rain	SOFIA	19	66	Mist
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Mist
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Mist	TEL AVIV	31	88	Mist
FRANKFURT	17	63	Fair	TOKYO	21	70	Mist
GENEVA	11	52	Mist	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HELSINKI	13	55	Fair	VIENNA	19	66	Mist
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy	WARSAW	13	55	Mist
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	18	64	Fair
LISBON	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Mist
LONDON	22	72	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Fog				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

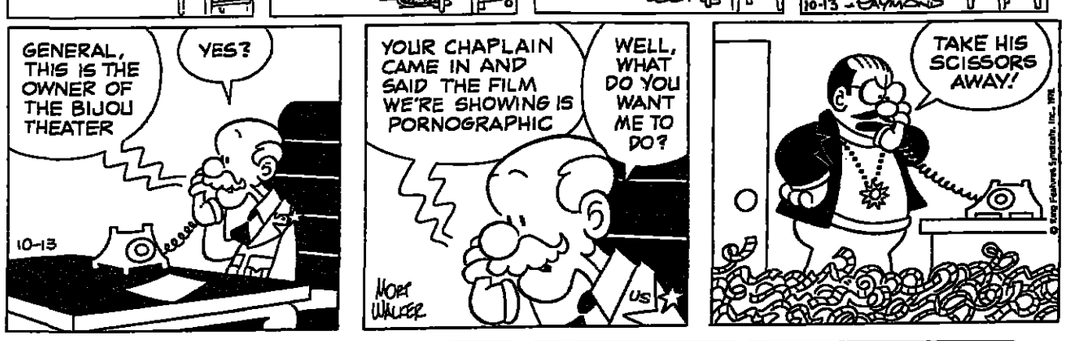
PEANUTS

B.C.

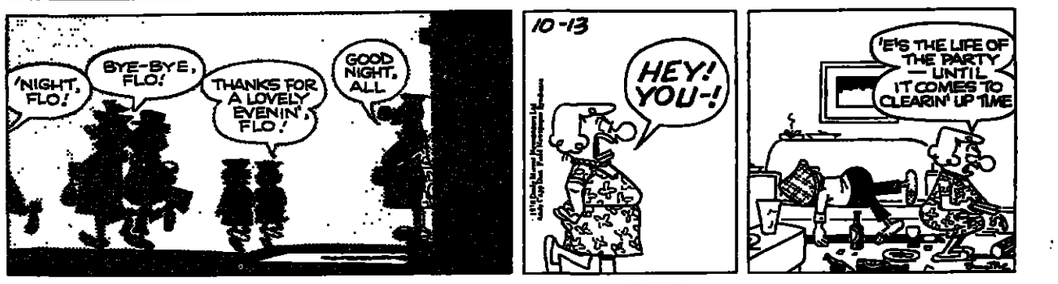
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

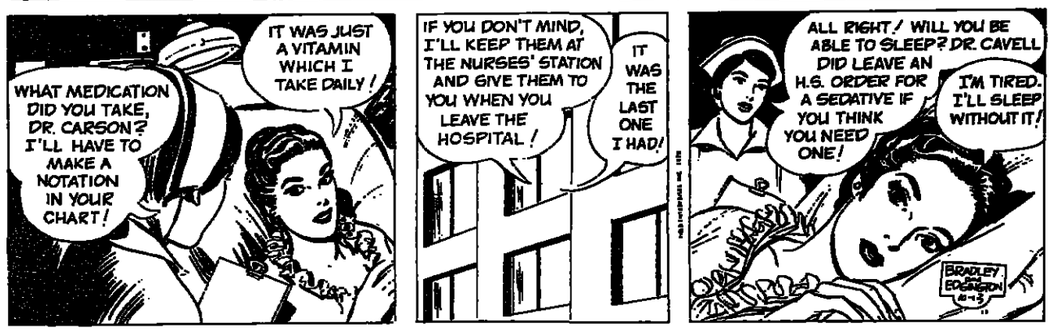


ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SNAIE

EWTTE

LARNAC

NAVIED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Print answer here: " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OAKEN WHISK ARTFUL MASCOT
Answer: Agitated where cocktails are concerned— THE SHAKER

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THE WORLD JUST DON'T WORK THAT WAY, JOEY. NOBODY EVER GETS SENT TO BED WITHOUT TAKIN'A BATH!"

BOOKS

THE DIONNE YEARS
A Thirties Melodrama

By Pierre Berton. Norton. Illustrated. 232 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE STORY that Pierre Berton tells so ably in "The Dionne Years: A Thirties Melodrama" is hard to believe, let alone take seriously. Certainly this mixture of soap opera, fairy tale, and Hollywood extravaganza seems to lack gravity and meaning, unless of course one credits the point that the Dionne family's priest made to his parishioners — namely, that the birth of the famous quintuplets was God's answer to those who had been advocating birth control. Yet the story happened and moved the world profoundly.

First came the incredible prologue — the birth on May 28, 1934, of five identical girl babies to a farm wife in the backwoods of northern Ontario. "The event can properly be called a miracle," observes Berton, a Canadian broadcaster and journalist. "The chances of a woman giving birth to fraternal quintuplets were 54 million to one . . . there was no past record of any quintuplets living more than a few days. But the odds on the birth of identical quintuplets — all developed from a single egg, as these were — could not be reckoned; there had been only two cases in all medical history. Nor, in spite of fertility drugs, have there been any since. One cannot compute such odds because the choice is random. Identical quintuplets are a sport in human genesis."

Then came the improbable first act — in which the quints survived despite the hysteria of their father, Oliva Dionne, and thanks to rum and enemas, and the commonsensical ministrations of the community's doctor, Allan Roy Dafoe. There followed the discovery of the miracle by the press and the promoters, who undertook quite unfairly to deify Dafoe and denigrate Dionne until the one had assumed the image of the perfect country doctor and the other had sunk in the public's mind to the level of an ignorant freak. At the curtain, the government of Ontario had interceded, and, in the interest of protecting the quints from commercial exploitation, had solidified Dafoe's position as the children's protector, had established them in separate quarters from their family's and alienated the elder Dionnes from their simplest rights as parents, and of course helped to promote the quints into a commercial attraction worth about $20 million annually to the citizens of northern Ontario.

All this Berton recounts with verve, amusement, an eye for the telling detail, and an unobtrusive sense of irony. He catches the atmosphere of the times with descriptions of everything from the chain-letter craze that overtook the North American continent late in the 1930s, to a list of the now-almost-forgotten makes of automobiles that trekked north of the Canadian border in such endless caravans. He achieves a sense of intimacy with his subject by introducing the testimony of surviving eyewitnesses of the Dionne epic. He even attempts to explain the enormous fascination of the quints, crediting a mix of heavy promotion, a need for diversion in the dreary Depression years, and the unusual physical appeal of the children.

Justice Triumphs

All the same, the story retains no more plausibility than an over-written farce. In the last act, justice seems to triumph. Through dogged public-relations work of their own, the elder Dionnes cast off their freakish images and emerged as plausible and mistreated parents. Their cause is taken up by French-Canadian nationalists eager to oppose the English-speaking guardians of the quints, and by a press grown weary of ridiculing the Dionnes as country bumpkins. By litigation and harassment, Oliva Dionne gets rid of L[illegible] and wins back the right to be father to his children. The quintuplets leave their special compound, move back into the family homestead, embrace Mama and Papa, and live happily ever after. The fairy tale ends, with organ music swelling.

Except that, in this story's epilogue, the princesses turn into scullery maids, and the ugly toad of reality comes out from behind the greasepaint. The quintuplets turn out to have hated their parents and their lives, and to have said so in a book, "We Were Five," with extraordinary bitterness. Emilie dies of an epileptic seizure in 1954, Marie of an apparent blood clot in 1970, while the remaining three sink into obscurity and neurosis. Their lives were never fairy tales, we learn, and it is difficult to draw any reassuring moral. True, Alfred Adler, the disciple of Freud, had pointed out when the quintuplets were still children that they ought to have been separated and individualized, but by the time he said so their identicalness had become a national treasure of Canada and one might as easily have fragmented it as reverse the flow of Niagara.

Perhaps the world that embraced the quintuplets was simply crazy, caught as it was in the riptide of Depression and war. But it is hard to feel certain that they would have fared any better in another age. The only sensible conclusion one can reach is to acknowledge that indeed they were "a sport in human genesis," and to count on nature not to play such a trick again — at least not without sending along a set of instructions with the package.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

After Movie, Go to See The Book

By Lynn Simross

HOLLYWOOD — Okay, you've seen the movie. Now go see the book.

Continuing a trend that began with the first "novelization" of a movie, Hollywood has now given us picture books for grownups.

They are "Fotonovels" — produced from film clips and garnished only slightly with little balloons containing bits of dialogue. Both the pictures and the words are from the original, the scripts minimally for condensation.

Looked at one way, you could call them a lifelong rerun. But Fotonovel developer Herb Stewart Jr., 36, is not trying to make a literary mark, he'll tell you.

The movie books that Stewart has in print, along with 11 episodes of "Star Trek," derive from pleasant and popular films — examples are "Heaven Can Wait" and "Grease" — not from some of the more somber films of the '60s.

Fotonovel's biggest seller, "Grease," (starring, of course, John Travolta and Olivia Newton-John), came out in July at $2.50 and has sold 400,000 copies in the United States. Two years ago, Stewart knew nothing about publishing. He knew movies, because he was born and raised here and because his father was a film and television producer.

After graduating from the University of California at Berkeley, Stewart went to Spain and France to study classical guitar with Andres Segovia and Nadia Boulanger (he studied under a Fulbright scholarship, a French government school scholarship and a Prix Debussy). He spent 12 years at it, traveling and giving concerts, but there is not much money in playing the classical guitar.

In 1975, Stewart came home, determined to try his hand at business."

Fotonovel began with a chance dinner meeting with an aspiring Argentinian actor, Laszlo Papas. As Stewart tells it, both men were waiting for tables at a local restaurant. They decided they might as well sit together.

Both were familiar with the European and Latin American "fotonovelas," books using unknowns to portray characters in obscure scripts." Stewart and Papas hit on the idea of doing a movie or TV series in picture-book form.

"We went to Universal with the idea," says Stewart, "and said we wanted to put John Wayne in a photo novel. You know what this man there said? And this is a direct quote: 'You guys couldn't even afford to pay John Wayne's lunch break.' "

From that first refusal, Stewart "just kept knocking on doors," and finally interested Paramount in the project. The studio subleased the rights to all of the "Star Trek" episodes to Stewart, and the Fotonovel was reality.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Solution to Previous Puzzle

■	I	T	U	P	■	E	R	I	C	A	■	W	I	T
G	R	E	E	S	E	■	R	O	B	O	T	■	A	R	E
O	M	N	I	■	P	R	E	S	E	N	T	■	F	A	N
B	A	N	Q	U	O	■	A	R	A	■	R	E	N	E
■	■	■	U	P	S	■	I	N	H	E	R	I	T	■
S	O	L	I	■	C	R	E	A	T	E	S	■	■	■
L	O	U	T	■	O	U	S	■	A	T	H	O	S	■
A	L	L	O	V	E	R	T	H	E	P	L	A	C	E
V	A	L	U	E	■	E	E	R	■	E	S	T	E	■
■	■	■	S	T	I	R	R	E	R	■	S	P	A	N
C	Y	C	L	O	N	E	■	■	A	R	S	■	■	■
O	I	L	Y	■	D	A	W	■	T	E	N	O	R	S
B	E	A	■	P	E	R	I	P	A	T	E	T	I	C
R	L	S	■	R	E	E	S	E	■	L	S	I	S	I
A	D	S	■	O	D	D	E	R	■	E	S	S	E	■

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South became declarer in an aggressive contract of four spades doubled, and West led two top diamonds.

South ruffed and led a low spade out of his hand. West tried an imaginative deception by winning with the ace instead of the jack. When he followed with a third round of diamonds South fell into the trap. He could hardly do otherwise, for he still had a real chance to make the contract by ruffing in the dummy and leading a trump.

If West had begun with ace-king of spades but no jack, this play would have brought home the doubled contract. But as it was West was able to draw trumps and cash his remaining diamonds for down four. If he had made the normal play of the spade jack on the first round of trumps South would have kept control by ruffing another diamond lead in his hand, going down just one trick.

NORTH
♠ 10 7 3 2
♥ Q 5 4
♦ A Q 5 4
♣ 6 3
♣ K 6 2

WEST
♠ A K J
♥ 7 3
♦ A K Q J 5 4
♣ 4 3

EAST
♠ 5 4
♥ J 9 6 2
♦ 10 9 8 7
♣ 9 8 7

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q 9 6 4
♥ K 10 8
♦ 2
♣ A Q J 10 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 Club	1 Diam.	1 Heart	Pass
1 Spade	3 Diam.	3 Spade	Pass
4 Spade	Dbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond king.

The Iceman Cometh From the Dodgers' Bullpen With a Sizzling Fastball

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 — Bob Welch earned a promotion to the major leagues five months ago, when he earned a job in the Dodgers' starting rotation shortly thereafter, he earned a place in Dodger fans' hearts with his consistent poise under pressure, and now he has earned a nickname.

Shortly after he struck out Reggie Jackson on a 3-2 count with the tying run on second and the winning run on first, two out in the bottom of the ninth, to save a 4-3 Dodger victory in the second game of the World Series, he walked back to the clubhouse showing all the emotion of a man walking to the market.

"He's the iceman," said Dodgers second baseman Davey Lopes. "There's something about the guy that's hard to explain. When he was out there, I know he didn't hear the hollering.

"He's cold out there on the mound. I can't really explain it. He does things at his age a lot of guys never do."

Brought out of the bullpen to face Thurman Munson and Jackson, the 21-year-old Welch got Munson to fly to rightfielder Reggie Smith, then battled Jackson in what must be one of the great World Series confrontations. On his ninth fastball, Welch won the duel and caused his normally cool, unflappable teammates to react like fans.

"It was unbelievable," said catcher Steve Yeager.

"That boy can pitch," said Bill North.

"Nothing fazes that man," said Lopes.

"He's just an ordinary 21-year-old who has a 150-mph fastball," said Rick Monday.

"What a performance!" crowed manager Tom Lasorda.

North watched the last nine-pitch showdown between Welch and Jackson from his position in centerfield and was still shaking his head 20 minutes later

"It was a classic confrontation," North said. "The best fastball hitter versus the best fastball. I looked at the people in the stands, looked all around the ballpark, and I said to myself, 'This is what baseball, the World Series, is all about.' That was the max. I was really excited. I would have been mad if Reggie would have walked and Bobby got Graig Nettles [the next batter] out . . . well, not mad, but disappointed.

"But Reggie's got nothing to be ashamed of," North added. "He fouled off some real good pitches. I knew Bobby wasn't going to throw a slider or a changeup, he was going to throw a fastball. Reggie can't hit the high fastball as well, and Welch didn't give him anything above the belt."

It wasn't Welch's first moment of glory.

In the regular season he was 7-4, with a 2.03 ERA. He pitched in many pressure situations, including perhaps the most important game of the season — Aug. 5, Candlestick Park. The Dodgers had lost the first two games of the series to slip 4½ games behind the Giants, in third place. Welch pitched a shutout.

"If it wasn't for Bobby, we wouldn't be where we are," said Smith. "He's definitely one big reason we're playing in this thing. To a man, we feel that way. He's been absolutely outstanding, as a starter and reliever. He's been in the pressure cooker right from the start."

Welch became a starter around mid-season, but went to the bullpen once post-season play began.

"We had plans to start him in the fourth game," said Lasorda, "but the situation changed that. You just can't plan too far ahead in a World Series."

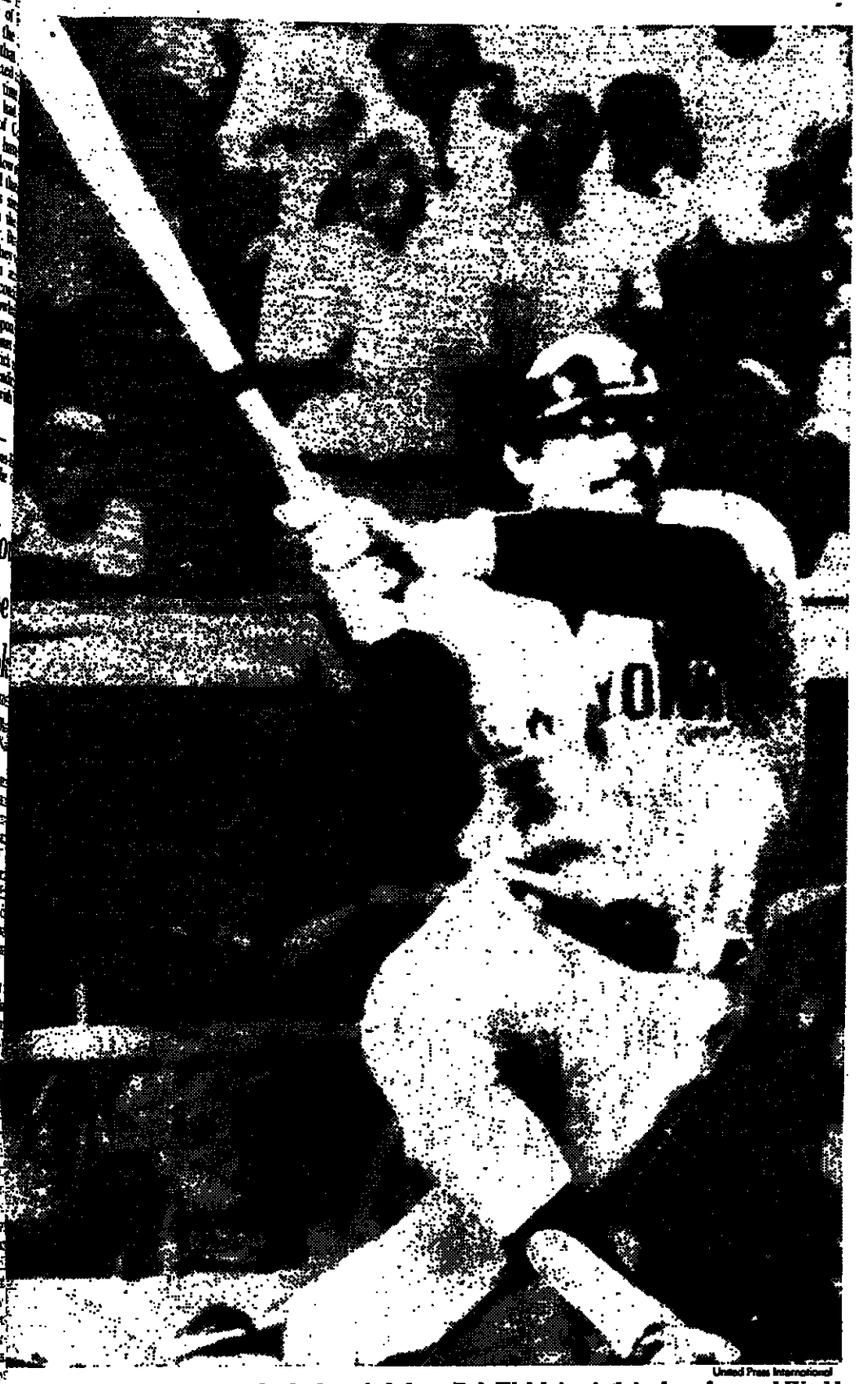
Each time Welch comes through in a high-pressure situation, reporters gather to find out how a rookie can be so cool, and they always leave without a satisfactory answer. Welch answers with shrugs and non-answers, possibly because he doesn't understand all this business about pressure.

"We've got a lot of veterans on this team, and I get to watch them every day," Welch said, fielding the same old question. "They're poised in what they do. That helps me. I hope to learn a lot from them."

"I've been in some tough situations before, coming out of the bullpen," he said. "I knew I was going to have to face Munson first. Tommy just gave me the ball and said to me to throw strikes. I just wanted to go after them and make them hit my pitch. That's why I went after them with my fastball. I threw all fast balls.

"I'm happy Tommy gave me the ball. I'm happy he stuck with me. I love him."

— *Los Angeles Times*



United Press International

Reggie Jackson corkscrews as he fouls a pitch from Bob Welch in ninth inning of second World Series game. Jackson fouled four times before Welch retired him on 3-2 pitch to seal victory.

Cey Drives in 4 Runs to Lead Dodgers Over Yankees, 4-3, in 2d Series Game

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (AP) — Ron Cey drove in four runs with a single and a homer, and rookie Bob Welch came out of the bullpen in the ninth inning to save the victory as the Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the New York Yankees, 4-3, last night in the second game of the 75th World Series.

The victory gave the Dodgers a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven series which switches to New York for Game 3 tomorrow night, when Don Sutton will pitch for Los Angeles against New York ace Ron Guidry.

Cey, who drove in the first Los Angeles run with a fourth-inning single, turned the game around in his next at-bat in the sixth. He drilled a 2-0 pitch from Catfish Hunter into the left-centerfield seats with two men aboard.

History Repeats

It was the second time Cey had tagged Hunter for a Series home run. He also connected last year in the second game of the Series. In that game, the Dodgers began their string of seven consecutive Series games in which they have hit at least one homer. That is two short of the Series record set by the Yankees in 1936-37.

Welch replaced reliever Terry Forster in the ninth inning with one out and runners on first and second. Welch got Thurman Munson on a soft liner to right field for the second out and then ended the game by getting Reggie Jackson — who had driven in all three Yankee runs — to strike out on a 3-2 pitch.

Jackson fouled off four pitches before Welch fanned him on a swinging strike, sending the roaring Dodger Stadium crowd to its feet in ovation.

Cey's three-run homer in the sixth put the Dodgers in front, 4-2, but the Yankees came back in their next turn at bat. Roy White's second hit of the game knocked out Los Angeles starter Burt Hooton, and Forster, who had saved the Series opener for Tommy John Tuesday night, came in from the bullpen.

3 Retired

Pinch-hitter Paul Blair tagged his first pitch for a double, but then Forster retired the next three batters — striking out Munson and Graig Nettles on three pitches each.

Sandwiched between the strikeouts was an infield grounder by Jackson that delivered the third Yankee run. Jackson also had driven home the first two New York runs with a third-inning double that staked Hunter to an early lead.

Jackson's RBI increased his career Series total to 19, tying him for 13th place on the all-time Yankee list.

New York stung Hooton early and reached the right-hander, who depends on the deceptive knuckle-curve, for two runs in the third.

With one out, White singled and then stole second after Gary Thomasson — part of a patchwork New York lineup forced by injuries to three regulars — flied out.

Munson walked on a 3-2 pitch and Jackson then slashed Hooton's next pitch into the right-field corner for a double. Reggie Smith had trouble retrieving the hit, and Munson scored all the way from first, barely evading the tag by Dodger catcher Steve Yeager, who lunged late with Smith's relay.

Hunter, the crafty veteran, pitched easily through the first three innings. He retired the first eight batters he faced, but trouble arrived in the fourth.

Nettles Saves Double

Bill Russell opened with a single to left but was forced by Smith. Then Nettles made a brilliant diving stop on Garvey's shot inside the third base line. His throw to first was too late to catch Garvey, but the play saved a double and a run when Cey followed with an RBI single to center.

With the Dodger Stadium crowd of 55,982 fans roaring in anticipation of a big inning, Hunter bailed out of trouble. On a 3-2 pitch to Dusty Baker, the Dodgers played hit-and-run, trying to stay out of the double play.

But the strategy backfired when Baker bounced to third baseman Nettles, who tagged Garvey and threw to first for the rally-killing double play.

Hunter protected his 2-1 lead until the sixth, when Davey Lopes — hero of the first-game Dodger victory — drilled his first pitch for a single. Russell tried to bunt but popped out. With a two-strike count, Smith singled to right, sending Lopes steaming into third.

That brought up Cey, the slugging Los Angeles third baseman who has hit 20 or more home runs per season for four years in a row and averaged better than 90 RBIs per season for the last five.

Hunter fell behind, 2-0, and came in with a pitch that Cey jumped on for a home run into the left-field bleachers.

That made the score 4-2 and set the stage for some of the tensest moments in World Series history.

First, there was Forster, coming out of the bullpen in the seventh to escape a jam. Then there was the drama of Welch's ninth-inning performance against Munson and Jackson, the meat of the Yankee batting order.

The rookie made just two pitches to Munson before retiring the Yankee captain. Then it was Jackson's turn and, pitch by pitch, the drama built as the 21-year-old — with only a half-season of major league experience — dueled with Jackson.

But Welch won the showdown with the third strike that sent the Dodgers East with a comfortable 2-0 lead in this Series.

Ron Cey acknowledges ovation after hitting a three-run homer to give Dodgers a lead.

Guidry Carries Yankees' Hopes

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP) — The spotlight, the pressure, the tension, and the Yankees' dimming World Series hopes rest squarely on the slim shoulders of Ron Guidry heading into Game 3 of the World Series. But his biggest challenge seems to be stifling a yawn.

"Well, I figure either they're going to win this thing or we are," said Guidry, his eyelids drooping. "We won last year, so maybe this is their year."

Guidry, the New York Yankees pitcher who has faced real pressure — snakes, alligators and such — hunting in the Louisiana swamps, seems to be taking his date against the Dodgers as just another night shift.

"I don't feel like there's any more pressure on me than usual," said the 5-foot-11, 160-pounder who won 25 and lost just three this season and added another victory over Kansas City in the American League Championship Series.

"Everytime I go out there, I go out determined to do my best and this is no different."

He appeared something less than distraught that the Yankees are down, 2-0.

"I think we'll feel at home, try a little harder playing in Yankee Stadium," said Guidry. "People are surprised that we even made it this far, and we're not through yet."

The hard-throwing left-hander from Lafayette, La., making his first appearance in this Series, opposes Dodger veteran Don Sutton, 15-11.

World Series Box Score

GAME TWO

NEW YORK

	ab	r	h	bi
White lf	5	2	2	0
Thommasson cf	3	0	1	0
Blair cf	1	0	1	0
Munson c	4	1	1	0
Jackson dh	4	0	1	3
Nettles 3b	4	0	0	0
Piniella rf	4	0	2	0
Spencer 1b	4	0	1	0
Doyle 2b	3	0	1	0
Johnson ph	1	0	0	0
Stanley 2b	0	0	0	0
Dent ss	4	0	1	0
Totals	37	3	11	3

LOS ANGELES

	ab	r	h	bi
Lopes 2b	4	1	1	0
Russell ss	4	0	1	0
Smith rf	4	2	1	0
Garvey 1b	3	0	1	0
Cey 3b	3	1	2	4
Baker lf	3	0	0	0
Monday cf	3	0	0	0
North cf	0	0	0	0
Lacy dh	3	0	0	0
Yeager c	3	0	1	0
Totals	30	4	7	4

New York	002 000 100—3
Los Angeles	000 103 00x—4

DP—New York 1, Los Angeles 1. LOB—New York 10, Los Angeles 2. 2B—Munson, Jackson, Blair. HR—Cey (1). SB—White.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
New York						
Hunter L,0-1	6	7	4	4	0	2
Gossage	2	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles						
Hooton W,1-0	6	8	3	3	1	5
Forster	2 1-3	3	0	0	1	3
Welch	2-3	0	0	0	0	1

Save—Welch (1). HBP—Jackson (by Hooton). WP—Hooton. T—2:38. A—55,982.

Rose Rejects Pact

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12 (AP) — Pete Rose, rejecting what the Cincinnati Reds called their final offer, said today that barring "a miracle" he would not be with the National League team next season.

"If the people who run this ball club have had enough of me, the grass is greener in other pastures and the only thing I can do is go to those other pastures," Rose said.

Rose said that the Reds' final offer "surprised me to the point where I felt they were saying 'we just don't want you.'"

Reds' President Dick Wagner had offered what he called the largest salary in Reds' history.

Series Line Scores

(Best of Seven)

Game 1

New York	000 000 320—	5	9	1
Los Angeles	030 310 31x—11	15	2	

Figueroa, Clay (2), Lundblad (5), Tidrow (7) and Munson; John, Forster (8) and Yeager. W—John, 1-0. L—Figueroa, 0-1. HRs—New York, Jackson (1). Los Angeles, Baker (1), Lopes 2 (2).

Game 2

New York	002 000 100—3	11	0	
Los Angeles	000 103 00x—4	7	0	

Hunter, Gossage (7) and Munson. Hooton, Forster (7), Welch (9) and Yeager. W—Hooton, 1-0. L—Hunter, 0-1. HR—Los Angeles, Cey (1).

Friday's Game
Los Angeles (Sutton 15-11) at New York (Guidry 25-3)
Saturday's Game
Los Angeles at New York
Sunday's Game
Los Angeles at New York, afternoon
Tuesday's Game
New York at Los Angeles
Wednesday's Game
New York at Los Angeles

Bears Save Page From NFL Scrap Heap

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT) — For the National Football League this is a time to leave for everybody, but few players realize when the time has arrived for them. So it was with Alan Page this week. The lineman to be voted the league's most valuable player, Page found himself on the waiver list of the Minnesota Vikings at age 33.

By paying the $100 waiver claim, the Chicago Bears then saved Page from the scrap heap, and the next uniform he will wear will be that of the Vikings' great rival in the tight race for the Central Division title in the National Conference.

One of the great pass rushers of his time and a certain Hall of Fame candidate, Page had lost his effectiveness for Minnesota this season, 12th in the NFL. He had always been on the small side for a defensive tackle, relying on his quickness to storm through the guards and centers on his route to the quarterbacks.

Like so many Americans, this athlete had become a devoted jogger, and his weight went down to 220 pounds, making him a relative flyweight for an inside lineman.

"I talked to Page about his running," said coach Bud Grant. "I know I felt it was hurting his play, but he said he was going to stand or fall at 220 pounds. Alan had many seasons of 100 tackles a year. That production had fallen off dramatically."

Page had no quarterback sacks to his credit this season and few tackles. He had none against Seattle in the last game, when the Seahawks ran all over the Vikings and won, 29-28. That was Minnesota's third defeat in six games, and Grant was no longer in a mood to wait on anyone, regardless of past glories. When the Vikings had shopped around for a trade for Page, they had found no interest.

Page's place will be taken by James White, 6 feet 3, 263 pounds, who was a patient understudy for two seasons. White was the team's first draft choice in 1976, as Page had been 10 years before. Time marches on in the NFL.

Page, a native of Canton, Ohio, and an alumnus of Notre Dame, was a moody sort who kept to himself. A law graduate, he is associated with a Minneapolis law firm. On occasion he had been a stormy militant, and only a week ago he filed a grievance against the Vikings over a $50 fine for being late to a team meeting.

In an earlier game this season against the Bears, he had been replaced for a goal-line stand by White; he had then refused to go back into action.

Page professed not to be shocked at his release.

"I've seen enough crazy things in this league that I'm not hard-pressed to be shocked about anything," he said.

He also confessed to a certain bitterness about the Vikings. "They don't like individuals, on or off the field," he said.

The Vikings had other reasons to make a change, aside from Page's $100,000 salary. There have been four injuries to offensive linemen, and the replacement on the roster was a young offensive tackle, Bob Lingenfelter, who had been with the Cleveland Browns.

Page had never missed a game for the Vikings, playing in 160 straight, and for years he was the heart of the staunch defense, the Purple People Eaters. Page, Jim Marshall and Carl Eller "met at the quarterback."

Marshall, who is 40, continues to start at right end, while Eller, 36, lost his starting role this season to Mark Mullaney but still sees occasional action.

Watson Sets Pace in Match Play Golf

VIRGINIA WATER, England, Oct. 12 (AP) — Tom Watson routed Dale Hayes Africa, 11 and 9, today in the 36-hole opening round of the World Match Play Golf Championship.

The score was a record for the tournament, beating the previous biggest defeat of 10 and 9 handed out by Gary Player to Jean Garaialde nine years ago.

Watson's round included an eagle, 11 birdies, and only a couple of bogeys and he was in front right from the start, when he sank from 10 feet for the first of those birdies.

Watson was 12-up on the 24th, but Hayes won the next two. Then Watson sank from 25 feet for a birdie on the 27th and Hayes conceded.

Led at 18

Watson, the winner of about $370,000 on the pro tour this year, played devastating golf to lead Hayes 10 up at the 18th hole.

Six U.S. players, including U.S. Open champion Andy North and PGA champion John Mahaffey, were among the 16 top match play experts who started in the first round.

The tournament is in its 14th year on the Wentworth Club's picturesque 6,969-yard, par-73 course. Last year, the field was enlarged from eight to 16. The matches are all over 36 holes. That means an endurance test for the two finalists, who will play roughly 144 holes in four days.

In a battle of the young giants, Britain's 22-year-old Nick Faldo, who beat Watson in Ryder Cup singles last year, finished the first 18 four ahead of Andy Bean; Lee Elder was three down to Isao Aoki of Japan, and North was three down against Simon Owen, the New Zealander who jumped into prominence by leading last summer's British Open field for most of the final day before finishing second to Jack Nicklaus. Ray Floyd was two up against Mahaffey.

Disappointing Putt

The morning belonged without doubt to Watson, who turned in seven birdies and an eagle to crush Hayes. He could have been 11 up after the first 18, but when shooting for a second eagle on the par-5 18th he missed from only 4 feet and had to settle for a birdie.

Severiano Ballestros, who stood with Watson as joint favorite in the betting, had a poor morning round against Mark James, who turned pro almost three years ago. James, all square at the 16th, just got his nose in front on the 17th when Ballesteros was out of bounds from the tee and eventually picked up.

Graham Marsh, the defending champion here, had a tough battle against Brian Waites, a virtually unknown Briton who admits he's just a club pro. Waites, the British tournament players champion this year, matched Marsh all the way through to the 17th, when a Marsh birdie put him one ahead.

Gary Player, king of the Wentworth course with no less than five match-play triumphs here, was trailing David Graham, another Australian who won the tournament in 1976, by two holes.

L.A. Approves Olympic Pact

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — The Los Angeles city council today approved an agreement with the International Olympic Committee, clearing the way for the staging of the 1984 Olympic Games here.

The council voted after rejecting a motion to delay a vote on the agreement for 30 days. The agreement frees the city of financial liability incurred in staging the games. If the expenses go over the budgeted amounts, the United States Olympic Committee will be responsible for supplying the additional money.

The question of financial liability was the major issue blocking the city's approval of the contract with the IOC. Los Angeles was provisionally awarded the 1984 summer games at an IOC meeting in Athens in May.

Soviet Union Romps Over U.S. In World Basketball Semifinal

From Wire Dispatches

MANILA, Oct. 12 — Center Alexander Belostennyi, scoring 22 points, led the defending champion Soviet Union to a 97-76 victory over the United States today in probably the dullest semifinal game of the world basketball championships.

The victory was the Russians' fifth against one loss. The defeat, which all but eliminated U.S. hopes for even a bronze medal, was the fourth U.S. loss against only two victories in the eight-nation semifinal round.

With both teams playing erratically through most of the game, the Americans took several six-point leads early in the first half, the last at 16-10, before the Russians tied twice at 18 and 20 and finally took the half, 47-37.

The Americans were unable to shake off errors and continually missed even from close range after intermission.

The Russians, who shot 66 percent from the field against the Americans 38.8 percent, broke to a 25-point lead, 73-48, midway in the final period.

A U.S. rally, led by Wayne Smith and Marvin Delph, pulled to within 16 points at 87-71 with less than three minutes to go. But the game again slowed down, and the challengers fell into errors.

Smith topped the U.S. shooters with a scant 13 points.

In other games, Puerto Rico crushed the Dominican Republic, 119-89, to finish 10th in the Championships.

The Puerto Ricans ran the Central American champions off the court in the first 10 minutes to lead, 36-18, and kept bearing down on their hapless opponents the rest of game.

Czechoslovakia routed Senegal, 112-82, to sweep the clasification round. The Czechs opened out in the second half after Senegal moved to within eight points at 61-53 and easily pulled away to 90-64 going into the last quarter. Czechoslovakia, the No.-3 team in Europe, finished in ninth place by topping the six-team classification round with five straight victories.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CHICAGO BULLS — Acquired Charles Dudley, guard, from the Golden State Warriors in exchange for future draft choices. Waived Norm Van Lier, guard.

KANSAS CITY KINGS — Cut Mike Evans, guard. John Kuester and Ed Ratliff.

NEW JERSEY NETS — Waived Phil Jackson, forward.

PHILADELPHIA 76ers — Waived Ted McClain, guard.

PHOENIX SUNS — Traded Dennis Awtrey, center, to the Boston Celtics for a second-round choice in 1979 and an undisclosed amount of cash. Waived Andre Wakefield, guard.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS — Waived Fred Steinfort, placekicker. Signed Tim Mazzetti, placekicker.

CHICAGO BEARS — Claimed Alan Page, defensive lineman.

DETROIT LIONS — Placed Andy Bolton, running back, on the injured reserve list. Reactivated Ken Calicutt, running back. Re-signed John Sokolosky, center. Released Willie Brock, center.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS — Signed Jim Mandich, tight end. Waived Alvin Maxson, running back.

TAMPA BAY BUCCANEERS — Signed Garry Puetz, offensive lineman.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BOSTON BRUINS — Acquired Mark Suzor, defenseman, from the Colorado Rockies in exchange for Clayton Pachal, center. Sent Suzor to Rochester of the American Hockey League.

CINCINNATI STINGERS — Signed Eddie Gilbert, center. Released John Schella, defenseman.

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS — Announced the NHL had fined Glen Sharpley, center, $500 for being assessed a match penalty during an exhibition game against the World Hockey Association Winnipeg Jets on Oct. 5.

NEW YORK RANGERS — Sent Frank Beaton, left wing, to the New Haven Nighthawks of the American Hockey League. Sent Wayne Dillon, center, and Don Awrey, defenseman, to minor leagues.

VANCOUVER CANUCKS — Announced that the NHL has suspended Randy Holt, defenseman, for the first three games which he is scheduled to play and fined him $300 after two incidents in an exhibition game against the Edmonton Oilers of the World Hockey Association.

Vachon Allows Five Goals As Blues Beat Red Wings

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Rogie Vachon knows his opening performance wasn't what the Detroit Red Wings had in mind when they risked their pocketbook and future to sign him as a free agent.

"I'm just going to have to get myself thinking that I'm going to do it," the diminutive goalie said last night after allowing five goals on 14 shots in a 5-4 loss to the St. Louis Blues, his first game since joining the Red Wings.

"It's a new town," Vachon said. "I guess I want to do so well . . . I'm trying very hard to have a good start. I felt really good before the game. I didn't feel nervous."

Yet the Blues, rated perhaps the weakest franchise in the league, beat him at home on a late goal by center Garry Unger.

Vachon knows he disappointed himself, coach Bobby Kromm, general manager Ted Lindsay, and the fans with his poor performance. He compares it to the way the late baseball player, Lyman Bostock, felt when he opened poorly with the California Angels after signing a rich contract.

"Remember Bostock?" said Vachon. "He was trying so hard he just couldn't hit the ball at the start."

Myre Shines

Phil Myre, however, played like a million-dollar man. Despite being beat four times, Myre turned in the kind of performance for St. Louis the Red Wings thought they were getting when they paid free-agent Vachon $2 million to sign between seasons.

"The fellas played their hearts out — just like they played against Montreal in the playoffs last spring," snapped Kromm. "The difference was in the nets.

"St. Louis didn't belong in the same building as us. I feel he [Vachon] is not sharp. I saw him play for Montreal, I saw him play for Los Angeles, and I saw him with Team Canada. I just don't understand why he's not sharp."

Kromm said he would "have to consider it after tonight" when asked if he might abandon Vachon after one outing and switch to either Jim Rutherford or Ron Low Saturday night when Detroit meets Philadelphia.

"He's only human," said Unger, the NHL's all-time iron man with 804 consecutive games played. "He's got to work out everything and he's under terrible pressure."

Lindsay Under Pressure

The loss was also rankling to Lindsay, who is under criticism for other moves. Pierre Plante, the club's top performer in training camp, was lost to the New York Rangers in the draft, and some Red Wings questioned the decision not to protect him.

"Well," snapped Lindsay, "every team in the league had a shot at him for $100. We got $10,000 for him. If anybody made a mistake on him it wasn't us."

In other opening games, Chicago and Atlanta skated to a 4-4 tie, Toronto beat Pittsburgh, 3-2, Montreal defeated Minnesota, 5-2, Vancouver beat Colorado, 8-2 and Washington downed Los Angeles, 4-2.

France Arrests Harness Driver

From Wire Dispatches

GRASSE, France, Oct. 12 — Pierre-Desire Allaire, the top trainer-driver in French trotting, was charged yesterday with swindling and violating gambling laws, court sources said.

Allaire, who drove his horse Grandpre to victory in this year's 1-million-franc Prix d'Amerique trotting classic, was charged by an examining magistrate in Grasse and then taken by police to Nice prison, the source said.

Allaire, known as "the king of trotting," is accused of taking part in a race-fixing syndicate operating at courses on the Riviera. Sixty other persons have been arrested in the investigation of race-fixing, which police said could indicate that organized crime has penetrated the French racing industry.

Waves in Paris: Houseboaters Fighting to Keep Moorings

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — Katia Ehrmann is your average Parisian woman, in most respects. She is a working woman. Her husband Olivier is in the real estate business. Together, the Ehrmanns have a dog, a child and a two-bedroom home. The only difference is that the Ehrmanns live on a boat on the Seine.

The Ehrmanns and 80 other Parisian families who also make their homes on the Seine currently are threatened with eviction. In September, the Paris city council adopted a proposal to clean up and beautify the banks of the Seine by removing the industrial ports, houseboats and parking lots from the "historic center of Paris" and converting more of the banks into promenades and areas for popular amusement.

The proposal, drawn up by the city counselor Bernard Rocher stipulates that the houseboats will move to a "temporary" mooring on the Ile de Cygne, an island in the Seine which boasts the original Statue of Liberty. The proposal makes no permanent provision for the boats.

Called Squatters

The report calls the boating families "squatters" and says their homes are not entitled to be called boats. It says they visually pollute Paris.

In a press conference several days after the proposal was accepted, Paris mayor Jacques Chirac vowed he would "throw them out — to the very last one."

Although no date has been set, the hundred odd houseboaters are up in arms.

"We're not going to be pushed out," said Katia Ehrmann, a houseboater for two years. "They'll have to get the national marines to tug us. The people who live on these boats are normal families who work in Paris. Why shouldn't we have the right to work and live in Paris as other Parisians do?"

"The Seine has always been lived on in Paris," added Ronnie Townson who lives on "La Salamandre" near the Eiffel Tower and works at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Today, 80 canal boats huddle in small clusters along the Seine, hugging the quais and bobbing in the water at eight different locations. With their white lace curtains and riverboat decor, they create a pretty sight.

But trouble began last March when city officials began to consider a plan to bring Parisians back to the Seine. According to the report, released Sept. 8, only four miles of the riverbank out of 20 in Paris remain exclusively for pedestrians. Over the years, commercial enterprises, automobiles and houseboats have filled the vacant spots along the banks.

Chirac plans to give the quais back to the people by closing six of the ports in the center of Paris, banning cars from parking on the banks and chasing the houseboats away. More of the riverbank would be transformed into parks and promenades where restaurants and amusements would lure back the public. A yachting port at the southeast end of Paris would be built. Automobile traffic would be banned in front of the Institut de France and the old Gare d'Orsay train station, two historic monuments on the left bank. Chirac has proposed an underground roadway there. Critics have accused him of reviving the left bank expressway project which President Valery Giscard d'Estaing killed three years ago for environmental reasons.

The river people deny that they chase strollers away. They say that Chirac's proposed commercial activities will kill the authentic life along the Seine.

"We bring people down to the Seine," said Katia Ehrmann. "Passersby chat with us."

"We perform a function, said Miss Townson, who has been living on her boat for eleven years. "We feed people's romantic ideas by being picturesque."

The people who live on the boats are a collection of personalities. They include American actor Sterling Hayden, several journalists and an English baron.

'Outside' Life

"We live much more outside," said Katia Ehrmann, a journalist, "and much more with the seasons. When the Seine overflowed last year we were cut from the shore and had to row to it."

"We see life from the Seine," said Anny Douy, a 37-year-old teacher who lives on "Alma" near the Ile St. Louis and in the shadow of the expensive restaurant La Tour d'Argent.

Miss Douy and her boatmate Xavier Esselinck, a university instructor, remodeled their barge at a cost of $30,000. A long living-room is decorated with modern couches, English antiques, a fireplace, even a television. The kitchen is equipped with a washing machine, an oven and a refrigerator. In the day, the sun streams in through three big portholes and a sunroof. At night, electricity generated by "Alma" feeds three Japanese lamps.

The water comes from a tap a few miles down river. It takes Miss Douy half a day to fetch it every six weeks.

In the daytime, Miss Douy teaches. She does her marketing on the left bank. In the evenings, the boaters often have drinks together. The community is close. At night, many retire protected by guard-dogs, though crime is rare. In the summer, they leave to explore the canals and rivers of France.

Tower Tourists

Miss Townson and her boat "Salamandre" are, like the others, rich in lore. "My boat was brought here after World War II by a member of the SHAPE command," says Miss Townson. "The authorities of Paris said 'Commander, where would you like to moor?' He replied, 'Oppposite the Eiffel Tower.' "

Miss Townson, who lives opposite the Tour Eiffel, says that she directs tourists to the *bateaux mouches*. "Or I'll call up the river police and tell them a body just floated by, which happened two years ago. And the local tramp sometimes goes over the edge. He was hauled up twice in the last two months thanks to me."

The river dwellers are insulted that Chirac does not see them as upstanding citizens. They say they are not squatters, that the Port of Paris assigned them permanent places. They agreed to pay taxes in 1977. But the port did not keep its promise to provide electricity and water because the city allegedly refused. If their sites are sometimes messy, the river people blame this on infrequent garbage collection.

"We're ready to listen to all suggestions," said Katia Ehrmann. "We're the first to appreciate the beauty of Paris. We see the Seine every day. We live with this river.

Floating Protest

The houseboaters are mounting a campaign to fight the mayor's proposals. Last weekend 20 boats, emblazened with tricolors and posters, sailed up the river to show Chirac that their "*peniches*" really worked. Soon, the Orgainzation for the Defense of River Habitation will deliver a petition to Chirac at city hall — by boat.

The publicity surrounding the controversy has brought more Parisians than before down to the quais to see who the boaters are and what their lifestyles are like.

"I don't understand why they're chasing these people away," said a curious Philippe Rolland, who came to the left bank to take a lot. "Boats have always been part of Paris life."

Observers who can see both sides of the argument hope that life can be brought back to the Seine by including the boaters in the plans.

"I don't know what I'd do if I had to leave," said Miss Townson. "The opportunity to move and visit the waterways of Europe is a whole way of life. You really meet the French, the bargers. It's a whole marvelous world."

Jane M. Friedman

Fighting boater Katia Ehrmann with her son aboard their houseboat, the Scheldezoon.

The Ehrmanns and 80 other Parisian families who also make their homes on the Seine are currently threatened with eviction. In September, the Paris city council adopted a proposal to clean up and beautify the banks of the Seine by removing the industrial ports, houseboats and parking lots from the 'historic center of Paris' and by converting more of the banks into promenades and areas for popular amusement.

PEOPLE: *At the White House, Ado about Musicians*

Not too many years ago, the Daughters of the American Revolution barred opera diva **Marian Anderson** from singing in their Constitution Hall in Washington because she was black. Tuesday the first lady will make it up to her. **Rosalynn Carter** will present Miss Anderson with a special congressional gold medal — honoring her "distinguished career, untiring promotion of the arts and contributions to the cause of peace." . . . In other White House news, the first family had a special dinner guest — "Saturday Night Fever" star **John Travolta**. Travolta joined **President Carter**, wife **Rosalynn**, daughter **Amy** and sons **Chip** and **Jeff** and their wives in a spaghettifest in the Carters' private quarters. Said Mrs. Carter's press secretary, **Mary Hoyt**, of possibly Travolta's most prominent fan, "Amy admires his music very much."

* * *

Actor **Edward Asner** will do without his cigarettes for 24 hours Nov. 16 when he leads a "Great American Smokeout" sponsored by the American Cancer Society. Asner, a heavy smoker since he was a teenager, has been named chairman of the program. He will also try to persuade other smokers to quit for the day.

* * *

Pierre Salinger, former press secretary to President **John Kennedy**, has become a "substantially full-time employee" of ABC television as a roving reporter in Europe. He severs connections this month with l'Express, the Paris weekly news magazine. . . Also in Paris, **Queen Margrethe II** of Denmark arrived for an official visit Thursday swathed to her throat in a fur-collared wool coat, only to find Paris sweltering through its warmest October in 20 years. The queen, also wearing a hat with a veil that covered her face, kept her coat on while she was welcomed at the Saint Lazare railway station by French President **Valery Giscard d'Estaing**. The Danish queen, accompanied by her husband, **Prince Henrik**, who is former French diplomat Henri de Montpezat, was the first head of state to arrive by train since **Queen Elizabeth** of Britain some years ago.

* * *

Secretary of State **Cyrus Vance** returned to West Virginia to his native Harrison County to dedicate a new school and campaign for a sen-ator, but the senator didn't show up. Democratic Sen. **Jennings Ran-dolph** was to accompany Vance to the dedication of the new Lincoln High School, but was forced to can-cel because of a debate on highway legislation in Washington.

* * *

In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, House Minority Leader **Jay Seltzer** criticized officials for asking former White House drug adviser Dr. **Peter Bourne** to speak at a drug and alcohol abuse confer-ence. Seltzer said the Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse was "setting a poor exam-ple" by inviting Bourne to speak at the conference, scheduled for next Tuesday and Wednesday in Hers-hey. Bourne, a 39-year-old psychi-atrist, resigned his $50,000-a-year post as **President Carter's** special health issues adviser in July amid allegations he falsified a prescrip-tion for an assistant.

* * *

The sirens wailed and the police cars rolled, all the way from the Longacre Theater to the New York Hilton, with the Broadway stars wedged inside. It wasn't a raid, just a high-powered police escort for **Nell Carter** and **Andre Shields**, stars of "Ain't Misbehav-in,'" and **Ann Reinking** of "Dancin.'" They were on their way to do a special booking for the 84th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. With them was **Mrs. Louis Armstrong**, wife of the late great jazzman, wearing a diamond-and-lace cast in the silhouette of the Manhattan skyline — the last Satchmo gave her before he died.

* * *

The race in Carson City, Nev. was too close to call, so the candi-dates settled it in the time-honored fashion of the casinos. They rolled the dice in a winner-take-all one-time throw. **Leonard Horn** turned up a six. **Marshall Bowen**, his opponent for the Democratic nomination for Storey County dis-trict attorney, threw a five. The shoot-out came after District Judge **Mike Fondi** threw out several ballots challenged by Howard, who trailed Bouvier at the polls, making the election a draw. But Bowen may prove a sore loser — he says he's thinking about an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court.

— SAMUEL JUSTI

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